The New-York Times.

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THE CHARTER.

The Charter Passed in the Senate by a Vote of 18 to 9.

Messrs. Green and Van Nort Retained in Office.

No Sectarian Appropriations to be Permitted.

Attack on the Cumulative Voting System by Mr. Murphy.

Success of the Central Under-Ground Bill in the Assembly.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29, 1872.

The New-York City Charter was again taken up at the opening of the session of the Senate this morning, and after being perfected—that is, in a legislative sense—had its third reading and passed, under a suspension of the rules.

The proceedings in the Senate were formal and without much interest. The multifarious amendments offered in Committee of the Whole do not enter into the record or appear on the journal. Consequently those Senators who desire to have their motions to amend entered upon the journal, repeat them after the Committee of the Whole rises and the bill is ordered to a third reading. So the proceedings of today were little more than a dry and formal repetition of those of the ten days past while in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PALMER offered several amendments so as to make the bill conform to the changes made by the retention of Messrs. GREEN and VAN NORT, which were adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out section 44, and substitute a section to allow the Mayor to nominate Commissioners of Public Safety, to be confirmed by the Common Council, instead of leaving the appointment to the Judges of the Superior Court. Lost.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to strike out the said section, and substitute the corresponding section of the House bill, by which the Aldermen appoint by the cumulative vote. Lost.

Mr. COCK moved to amend the section so as to authorize the Mayor and Register to appoint the Commissioners. Lost.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to strike out section 46, and substitute the House section. Lost.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend section 48, by adding the words "or its successor" after the words "the same political party," giving as a reason that as these were revolutionary times the party now in power might soon pass out of power and be forgotten. Lost.

Mr. LEWIS moved to amend section 2 so that the Board of Aldermen shall consist of six members from each Senate District, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen of two members from each Assembly District.

Mr. BENEDICT said if any change of this kind was made there should be more difference in the numbers of the two Boards. He preferred the section as it was.

Mr. PALMER said he should not object to two Boards with different constituencies; but the cumulative system, as he understood it, would not work well with less than six persons to elect, and six from each Assembly District would be too many.

Mr. LEWIS said that he did not believe that two Boards, with precisely the same boundaries, would give satisfaction.

Mr. BENEDICT said that the Boards were the same until 1857, and then things worked badly.

Mr. LEWIS said it did not follow because things once went badly, when there were a certain number of members, that therefore the same result would ensue again. He would prefer to see five members from each Assembly District, or the Common Council composed of about 150 members. Then there would certainly be a minority of Republicans, while under the cumulative system he did not deem such a result at all certain.

Mr. PALMER said he would prefer three members from each Assembly district rather than two, as the cumulative system could be better applied to that.

Mr. TIEMANN favored two members from each Assembly District, but denounced the cumulative system as a certain curse. He also proceeded to intimate that the Committee of Seventy had been rather officious in their work, and that they were as willing as most people to take $10,000 salaries.

Mr. O'BRIEN defended the Committee of Seventy very earnestly, claiming that nine out of ten of them would not accept office under any circumstances, that they were men of wealth and character, and that the insinuations of the Senator from the Eighth (Mr. TIEMANN) were entirely unjust. If he lived in that Senator's district he would readily take issue with him, and was certain he could beat him easily.

Mr. MADDEN also defended the Committee, and hoped the amendment of Mr. LEWIS would be carried.

The amendment was carried—yeas 11, nays 8. Some misunderstanding being apparent as to the number of Assistant Aldermen to be chosen from each Assembly District by the amendment, the question was taken on two and carried.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved to amend section 92, so that sectarian appropriations might be made by a two-thirds vote. Lost—yeas 6, nays 10.

Mr. PALMER moved to amend section 10, so that the Mayor may veto certain sections or items of bills or ordinances, and sanction the balance of the bills, the vetoed sections to be acted upon as vetoed bills are now.

Mr. BENEDICT thought the amendment extraordinary. He thought the veto power had already been brought into disrepute by the course of the present Governor, and now to sanction the idea of allowing sections and items to be vetoed was very extraordinary.

Mr. PALMER said if the proposition was to excite discussion he would withdraw it, as he was anxious to get final action on the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON renewed it, and earnestly defended the plan as wise and just.

Mr. TIEMANN also favored the amendment, and it was carried.

A formal and serious attack upon the charter and its fundamental principle—the cumulative system—was made by Senator MURPHY on a motion to strike out the enacting clause. He said—what is undoubtedly true—that members on the Republican side had admitted that they had no faith in the constitutionality of the cumulative system, and he further said that this experiment in the great City of New-York would never have been tried but for the fact that that City was heavily Democratic, and the Legislature largely Republican. He then entered upon an argument to show the unconstitutionality of the feature in question, but did not succeed in impressing his views either upon the Senate or the audience. His motion to strike out was lost, as a matter of course.

On motion of Senator PALMER, the Committee then rose and reported progress on the bill. In the Senate, on motion of Senator PALMER, the report of the Committee was disagreed with, and the bill ordered to a third reading—16 to 10.

Mr. WINSLOW moved to substitute the Assembly bill. Lost—yeas 8, nays 18.

Mr. MADDEN moved to amend so as to retain the present Common Council in office up to Jan. 1, 1873. Lost—yeas 10, nays 16.

When Mr. LOWERY'S name was called, he asked to be excused, stating that he should vote against the bill if Messrs. GREEN and VAN NORT were to be retained. He thought the people of New-York were capable of self-government; they had asked for this bill, and had not asked for such provisions as had been inserted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out section 44, and amend so that the Commissioners of Public Safety shall be appointed on the Mayor's recommendation. Lost.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to strike out the section by which the Controller was retained in office, so as to dispense with his services by the bill. Lost—yeas 7, nays 18.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to restore sections 66 and 67, so as to remove Mr. VAN NORT, as Commissioner of Public Works. Lost—yeas 7, nays 10.

Mr. O'BRIEN renewed his amendment made in Committee of the Whole, by which the Controller should be elected by the people. Lost—yeas 3, nays 23.

Mr. O'BRIEN also offered several other amendments, which had been offered by him in committee, all of which were lost by large majorities.

Mr. WINSLOW moved to substitute section 2 of the Assembly bill for section 2 of the Senate bill, so as to authorize only one Board of Aldermen. Lost—yeas 3, nays 19.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend section 4 so as to abolish in effect the cumulative system of the bill. Lost—yeas 6, nays 15.

Mr. MURPHY also moved to recommit, in order to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—yeas 4, nays 19.

Mr. LORD moved to amend the title so that it should read, "An act to amend the Election laws of the City of New-York and to legalize repeating in said City. Lost—yeas 4, nays 21.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weisman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Cock, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, Murphy, O'Brien, Tiemann—9.

SUCCESS OF THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the Central Underground and Pneumatic Railroad bills was resumed as the special order in the Assembly this morning. Several amendments were proposed, most of which were adopted, with the exception of such as were evidently designed to kill the bill. The bill having been read through and perfected, was ordered to a third reading by more than a two-thirds vote. As this is the only scheme for underground quick transit which stands any chance of becoming a law at the present session, your readers will doubtless wish to become acquainted with its provisions.

REMOVAL OF SING SING PRISON.

The Committee on State Prisons this morning reported favorably the bill for the sale of the Sing Sing Prison and property connected therewith, and authorizing Commissioners to select a site for a new prison. This is a measure that has been strongly urged by the citizens of Sing Sing for several years past. In 1869 it came within one vote of passing the Assembly.

ADVERTISING CLAIMS.

The Assembly Committee on Cities reported favorably the bill authorizing Controller GREEN within ninety days to audit and pay all claims which he may deem justly owing by the City for Corporation advertising. An amendment was made to the bill in committee excepting from the list of claimants the bills of the *Transcript*, *Daily News* and *Star*.

QUICK TRANSIT IN NEW-YORK.

The fate of quick transit in New-York City seems likely to be a repetition of that which we have had for years past. The various schemes invariably destroy each other. No sooner had news of the passage of the Central Underground bill in the Assembly reached the Senate Chamber, than the irascible Chairman of the Railroad Committee rose and presented an adverse report on that scheme. The adoption of the report would have killed the bill in advance of its coming from the Assembly to the Senate. A hot debate immediately sprang up. Some members of the Railroad Committee seemed disposed to make it a personal matter that the report should be agreed to and the scheme killed instanter. A lively opposition developed itself, and it being evident that this sharp practice would not succeed, Mr. MADDEN himself finally proposed that the report should lie upon the table, which motion was agreed to, and the matter still remains open for future consideration.

Evening Session of the Assembly—Thirty Three Bills Passed and the Calendar Cleared—More Investigations Wanted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Contrary to general expectation, the Assembly held a session this evening, the first Friday evening session of the year. It was understood that the members were going down to Poughkeepsie to see the new State Asylum, and to partake of the hospitalities of Mayor EASTMAN, member of Assembly for that City. The motion to adjourn for that purpose failed on a tie vote, and so the House went to work this evening with a will, and passed thirty-three bills, which cleared the calendar. A number of bills were then presented, but none of any general importance. Three or four resolutions were presented for further investigations of certain departments. The Assembly, appearing to have had enough of investigations, refused to pass them. On a resolution to appoint a clerk and messenger to the Committee on Apportionments, there was a running debate on the question whether or not the rate of representation had been fixed by Congress. It being announced that no such apportionment had been officially received, the motion was withdrawn. A resolution to investigate the Western Union Telegraph Company's affairs was laid over under the rules.

Mr. HAWKINS called up his resolution to investigate the New-York and Brooklyn Departments, Municipal and Judicial, the committee to act during the Summer and to report to the next Legislature. Much opposition was made upon the ground that such an investigation could not be made after the adjournment of the Legislature, as there would be no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or the introduction of papers, and Mr. HAWKINS withdrew his resolutions. S.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Dana's Second Defeat—Attempt to Introduce Hearsay Evidence of a Dead Man—Testimony of the Chief-Engineer of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Committee to investigate the charges against Secretary ROBESON met at noon today. CHARLES H. BAKER, a Chief Engineer in the Navy, and W. W. KING, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, were examined. Their evidence was thoroughly in vindication of the Secretary, and was the second defeat which DANA has met, and so he next put on the stand the notorious ex-detective of the Treasury, W. P. WOOD. He proposed to put before the Committee, as evidence what this person was willing to swear, that SIMEON JOHNSON, who has died during the present month, told him about the claim of the SECORS. He professed to be able to show by WOOD that JOHNSON had come to him as the agent of SECOR, and employed him to go to New-York and attempt to suppress the publication of the facts regarding the claim because it was fraudulent. There was an inquiry suggested in the Committee as to the object of a desire of the claimants to pay hush-money, and the fact that DANA and WOOD were connected with it, led to the suggestion that if there was anything in it, it was an attempt to blackmail. Mr. SARGENT objected to statements of JOHNSON to WOOD being received as evidence, and so did Mr. PETERS, on the ground that it was only hearsay testimony, and that, too, of a dead man who could not deny or admit the truth of statements attributed to him. DANA did not pretend that he had any evidence to prove that JOHNSON was really the agent of SECOR, though he hoped that would be shown. If JOHNSON had been such agent what he said to WOOD was after his agency ended. DANA also admitted that he could not connect the statements of WOOD with the Secretary of the Navy. The Committee were not favorable to this kind of testimony; hearsay evidence has seldom been admitted by investigating committees, and never that of men who are beyond the reach of subpœnas. Mr. BLAIR, the Chairman, was rather in favor of admitting this kind of evidence, in which he was supported by the party who act as counsel for DANA. As Mr. PETERS aptly expressed the proposition, it was that one admitted scoundrel, WOOD, should testify that another scoundrel, JOHNSON, or SECOR, had employed him to make a concession with a third scoundrel, probably DANA, and that, too, without any evidence to connect the affair with the Secretary or the Navy Department. This testimony will probably be excluded Monday; if not, the House itself will perhaps be called upon to give it its opinion of the unusual course the Committee has adopted. There is a general feeling that while the course proposed by the prosecutors, and approved by the Chairman of the Committee, is an outrage, the easiest way to dispose of WOOD is to put him through an examination as he would be sure to impeach himself, and if he did not a hundred witnesses might be brought to swear that they would not believe him under oath. Those who knew JOHNSON say it was impossible that he should have been engaged in any such business, and his name is only used because he is dead and cannot answer. It is not impossible that the Committee will be called upon to declare that, seeing it has set itself up as Court and jury to try a public officer for a heinous crime, the rules of evidence shall be observed with regard to testimony taken; and it may be that the investigation will be taken back into the hands of the Committee, where it belongs. DANA's counsel admits that if confined to rules of evidence they can establish nothing. DANA and his henchman left for New-York to-night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

No train has reached Bangor, Me., from St. John, since Saturday last.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Salt Lake City, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The United States steamer *Fern* has arrived at San Francisco from New-York.

The trial of LAWS in Boston for robbing the mails, has resulted in conviction.

Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, will visit Queen VICTORIA at Baden.

Ensign THOMAS B. PHILLIPS has been ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Business in Havana is entirely suspended on account of the holidays.

The steam-ship *City of Mexico* arrived at Havana yesterday.

The Stock Exchange, banks and public offices in Philadelphia were closed yesterday in observance of Good Friday.

Forty thousand pounds of California butter were shipped to New-York and Boston last week from San Francisco.

The Fricker Building, at Newburg, N. Y., attached to the Orange County Woolen Mill, was burned yesterday. Loss about $6,000.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, who is now in the United States, is expected in Madrid some time next month.

A Republican society called *La Vanguerdia*, (Advance Guard,) has been formed in Madrid.

The Republicans in one quarter of Madrid openly dissent from the views of the chiefs of their party.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* has raised the American flag over the harbor of Panpapango, Navigator's Islands.

The Republicans of Oregon nominated Commodore JOSEPH NELSON, of Wasco, for Congress, at their recent State Convention.

The Michigan House Investigating Committee has fully exonerated Representative HILL, who was charged with taking a bribe.

Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER has returned to Boston from the South greatly improved in health.

The French Police have arrested LUTZ, the leader of the incendiaries under the Commune.

A party of the Japanese Embassy were at Pottsville, Penn., March 29, visiting large coal operations, furnaces and iron-works there.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has adjourned until Tuesday to attend a ball in Philadelphia on Monday.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad laid its track across the Missouri River Bridge yesterday.

The amount of 1862 Bonds redeemed to date is as follows: First call, $91,850,850; second call, $10,479,250; third call, $11,887,500.

The billiard-room and bowling-alley of HENRY RABE, in East Liberty-street, Pittsburg, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $12,000.

GEORGE RICHARDS and ADAM QUIETER, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were knocked down by an engine at Locust Point on Thursday, and each lost his right arm at the shoulder.

The snow in the mining camps of the Little Cottonwood District, Utah, is about fourteen feet deep on the level, and many houses are buried.

The friends of PORFIRIO DIAZ are trying to charter a vessel in San Francisco to sail immediately to the Mexican coast with a person supposed to be DIAZ.

The Third Congregational Church in San Francisco has voted by a large majority to receive several Chinese converts to full membership in the Church.

JAMES ROSE, sixty years old, was instantly killed yesterday by being run over by a hand-car near Mount Pleasant on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

The Massachusetts State Colored Convention Thursday evening, chose six delegates to the National Colored Convention to be held in New-Orleans April 10.

The Georgia Bond Committee left Atlanta last night for this City, to hold a session, to begin on the 10th of April, for the convenience of the bondholders here.

The bill to repeal the charter of the Southern Improvement Company passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday.

The Michigan Legislature adjourned yesterday. The Senate will meet again as a court of impeachment, April 11, to try Commissioner EDMONDS, of the Land Office.

The motion to remove the capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was lost in the Pennsylvania House, Thursday, by a vote of 55 against to 37 for it.

JOHN H. BRIGGS, Esq., of Harrisburg, Penn., a prominent lawyer and respected citizen, died last evening of inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. CATRON yesterday presented to the Tennessee Legislature a portrait of ANDREW JACKSON, in accordance with the will of the late Judge CATRON.

San Francisco mining shares are quoted: Alpha, 26½; Hale and Norcross, 325; Meadow Valley, 23¾, Overman, 65; Ely, 126; Yellow Jacket, 84; Original Hidden Treasure, 12¾; Savage, 249; Imperial, 185; Gould and Curry, 249.

The rope-works of PEARSON BROS. & Co., Highland District of Boston, were destroyed by fire yesterday, with stock and machinery valued at $12,000. Forty men employed in the building barely escaped with their lives.

At West Lebanon, Columbia County, on Wednesday, a building occupied by CHARLES H. BULL as a post-office, store and dwelling, was burned, the family escaping narrowly from death.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK announces that as the Black Hills region is an Indian reservation, he shall prevent by the use of troops, if necessary, any prospecting parties entering. He adds that no gold has been found there.

Gen. CROOK has suspended the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona, on being informed of Gen. HOWARD's mission. The Indians are now masters almost of the entire Arizona country.

Senator WILSON has declined to preside over the State Convention at Worcester for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD will be invited to do so.

On Thursday a Baltimore jury, in the case of a man accused of attempt to extort money, returned a verdict, "Not guilty, by reason of insanity at the time, but sane at the present time."

The United States war vessels in the harbor of Havana were dressed and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at noon, March 27, from the *Worcester*, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany.

A number of State Senators and members of the Assembly, yesterday, visited the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie. After viewing the buildings and grounds they were given a collation by Dr. CLEAVELAND. Mayor EASTMAN extended many courtesies.

Gen. T. F. BURKE and A. E. COSTELLO, the Labor Reform advocates, were arrested by mistake, on Wednesday, in Cumberland, Va., by officers from Wheeling, who were in search for confidence men who had swindled an Ohioan out of $2,250.

The Ohio Republican Convention was a grand success, and its selection of candidates and the strong indorsement of President GRANT's Administration are enthusiastically indorsed by the great majority of the Republican voters of the State.

The *Missouri State Times*, published at Jefferson City, the State capital, has until lately been the organ of SCHURZ and GRATZ BROWN, but it is now unequivocally for the Philadelphia Convention and against the Cincinnati movement.

A writer in the New-Orleans *Picayune* urges, with much force, that in President GRANT and the Republican Party of the North will the people of Louisiana find their most efficient and valuable allies in their effort to secure an honest State Government next Fall.

The Republican canvass of New-Hampshire, three weeks before the election, gave STRAW 38,141; WESTON, 36,137; BLACKMER, 301; COOPER, 527; doubtful, 3,065. The actual vote was: STRAW, 38,814; WESTON, 36,603; BLACKMER, 470; COOPER and scattering, 516.

Lieut. SAMUEL W. AVERY, Surgeon WILLIAM T. HOOD, Pay-master RICHARD WASHINGTON, Chaplain FRANK P. COX, Chief-Engineer FRANCIS C. DADE and Acting Carpenter BENJAMIN FERNOLD have been ordered to the *Lancaster*.

A fire occurred in WEIKEL & SMITH's spice mills, in Philadelphia, last evening. The stock and machinery were valued at $50,000, and are almost a total loss. The building was owned by the firm, and was valued at $35,000. The firm had $40,000 insurance.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Republican Confidence in Connecticut Increasing as Election Draws Near.

Demoralization of the Democracy—Thorough Organization of the Republicans—Latest Calculations of the Probable Result of the Contest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—With only one day of the canvass remaining, the chances of a Republican success on Monday are not abated. On the contrary the signs are even more promising than heretofore for the election of Gov. JEWELL by the people, by a decided majority. One of these signs is a partial disintegration of the Democracy in their stronghold of New-Haven. Two days ago JAMES F. BABCOCK and TIMOTHY J. FOX were nominated for the Legislature, and a bolt being threatened by one of the defeated candidates, pressure was brought to bear upon the two nominees to induce them to retire, which was finally successful late this afternoon, although FOX retired only after much persuasion had been used upon him. The field being cleared, the programme was to put JAS. E. ENGLISH and CHARLES B. INGERSOLL in nomination, and this is to be accomplished this evening, and harmony thus partially restored. The affair will, in any event, leave much soreness behind it, and is certain to increase the Republican vote in the city. In Hartford matters are looking equally favorable, and the Republicans are sanguine of electing their city ticket and the Senator in the First District, while the Democratic majority on Governor will not be much more than half what it was last year.

A careful view of the whole situation this afternoon shows that confidence is confined to the Republican side. Reports from all the towns show the party to be united, and the chances are that nearly as full a vote as that of last year will be polled. There are several towns where the Republican vote will be somewhat smaller than last year, but there are many where it will be much larger. Careful estimates put the vote of next Monday at 90,000, or about 5,000 less than that of 1871, and most of these absentees will be Democrats. The reason for this decrease in the vote is partly in the indifference of the Democracy, but partly in the condition of the roads, which have now broken up and are in a terrible condition. There is little chance of a frost severe enough to make them passable again, and hundreds of voters must go miles through mud a foot deep to reach the polls. The indifference among the Democrats is so great and is so general in all parts of the State that hundreds of them will not take the trouble to make this uncomfortable journey. E. C.

Demoralization of the Democracy—The Republicans Thoroughly Organized and Harmonious—A Strong Ticket.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, March 28, 1872.

There is absolutely nothing new to report today in the political situation. The flurry among the Democrats in New-Haven, to which I referred yesterday, proves to have been fully as important as it appeared yesterday. The Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, one of the most noted and hitherto one of the most active members of the party in the State, was not managing affairs satisfactorily, and consequently several conferences were held, the last of which terminated yesterday morning with the retirement of Mr. GALLAGHER from his position. This sign of the demoralization of the Democracy in their stronghold is only typical of their condition throughout the State. There is not yet the least sign anywhere that the party is as united and as much in earnest as in former years, and, unless some great change occurs before Monday, it is impossible to see how they can avoid a much more serious defeat than has hitherto been considered probable. The grand Democratic rally in Allyn Hall this evening has already been shorn of half its power, as it is now announced that Mr. HUBBARD, the candidate for Governor, will not be able to appear, in consequence of sickness, it being reported that he is afflicted with a felon. Mr. EATON will, therefore, be forced to face the new departure alone, and there is considerable curiosity to see how he will manage the matter. It is well known that he was one of the most bitter of those Northern Democrats who opposed the war, and many of his utterances are upon record which hardly harmonize with the last declarations of the party to which he still professes to belong. His dilemma is that of his party, which finds itself attempting to contest an election without advocating any principle whatever, and they find it very hard and thankless work.

On the other hand, the Republicans were never more united, never more agressive than now. Pointing with pride to their past, and making positive declarations for the future, they find encouragement for further effort in the popular appreciation of their positivism. They are determined to win, and even Mr. GREELEY, who was here yesterday, was forced to admit that in this State there is no division in the Republican Party. There is not a sore spot now anywhere in the State; all local jealousies as to nominations for the minor offices have been removed. The vote for the temperance ticket, which, all the time has been the only danger ahead, dwindles day by day, and the contest today promises to be more a fair, square struggle between the two great parties than it has for some time past. For a few days it was believed there might be a serious diversion in favor of Democracy by the men now on a strike at the Portland quarries declaring for the Labor Reform ticket, but that danger is past, as the attempt to induce these men to enlist in the movement has proved a failure, and the vote of Portland will be about what it has in former years. In fact an impartial view of the whole situation shows that the only danger of the Republicans now is over-confidence; if this is avoided, and every one of their votes polled, a decided victory is certain. Strength has been added to their cause by the excellency of their nominations for the minor State and county offices. The candidates for Senators are:

Districts.

1. Charles J. Cole, of Hartford.
2. Daniel Wadsworth, of Manchester.
3. Samuel S. Cowles, of Farmington.
4. Simeon E. Baldwin, of New-Haven.
5. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury.
6. Howard C. Ives, of Cheshire.
7. William H. Potter, of Groton.
8. Lucius Brown, of Preston.
9. Joseph G. Perkins, of Old Lyme.
10. Charles B. Wheeler, of Monroe.
11. Smith P. Glover, of Newtown.
12. Asa B. Woodward, of Norwalk.
13. James Burnett, of Scotland.
14. S. Storrs Cotton, of Pomfret.
15. Edward M. Chapin, of New-Hartford.
16. John S Turrill, of New-Milford.
17. Edwin W. Spurr, of Falls Village.
18. Moses W. Terrill, of Middlefield.
19. Henry M. Stannard, of Westbrook.
20. Marcus Woodward, of Somers.
21. George Maxwell, of Vernon.

The nominations for Sheriffs are:

Hartford County	Westell Russell, of Hartford.
New-Haven Co.	Charles S. Scott, of New-Haven.
New-London Co.	O. N. Raymond, of New-London.
Fairfield County	John M. Spiedel, of Bridgeport.
Middlesex County	Arba Hyde, of Middletown.
Windham County	Charles H. Osgood, of Pomfret.
Tolland County	George M. Paulk, of Vernon.
Litchfield County	Henry T. Botsford, Winchester.

The local nominations in this City are unusually good, the candidates put before the people being:

For Mayor	Henry C. Robinson.
For City Clerk	Gurdon Robins.
For Collector	Frank Bulkeley.
For Treasurer	Flavius A. Brown.
For City Auditor	Charles E. Fellowes.
For City Marshal	Henry Kennedy.
For Water Commissioner	Timothy M. Allyn.
For Representatives	Charles E. Perkins. James L. Howard.

Strong hopes are entertained that this ticket will, in part at least, be elected in spite of the decided Democratic majorities in previous years, and it is at least certain that it will poll more than the average Republican vote, as well as greatly strengthen the State ticket. The selection of candidates for local offices is in Connecticut as elsewhere a delicate matter, and generally certain to alienate some few selfish members of the party who consider that their claims to consideration have been ignored, but this year all these nominations have been made without the loss of a single vote, except in one town, where, however, the defection is not of a serious character.

The Republican meetings continue to be well attended, thus showing the undiminished interest of the party in the election. Senator NYE, of Nevada, who is doing excellent service in the State, last night made one of his effective speeches in Bristol, and Gen. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, did equally good service at Meriden, and Gen. HAWLEY at Wallingford. The great meeting at New-London, addressed by Senator FERRY and Hon. HENRY O'CONNOR, was mentioned before. There is, of course, in politics as in everything else, many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, but it seems now impossible to prevent a Republican victory on Monday next, so decided that it will astonish the nation, and so cripple Democracy that it will hobble more feebly than ever to its impotent conclusions. E. C.

CHAMBRUN'S TESTIMONY.

Where Schurz and Sumner Got Their Information—Is the French Legation Implicated?—The Ingenious Marquis Tortured by Suspicion—How He Used the Senatorial Enmity to Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The arms' investigation was today again occupied with the examination of Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, and lasted nearly four hours. The testimony was less important than yesterday, as well as less interesting. There was even more of plausible argument about it, and so many statements, which were not at all in the nature of evidence, that Senator HAMLIN had to rebuke him, telling him that nine-tenths of his matter was argument, and requesting him to state only facts within his knowledge. But this the Marquis could not do, and carried along his version of the facts from his stand-point. The four hours' additional labor only resulted in proving more conclusively than ever that the desire of CHAMBRUN to befriend PLACE is the foundation of this whole affair, and though he repeatedly declares that he did not labor for PLACE's acquittal, he continually confesses to a course of action that had precisely that object and no other. He repeatedly declared that he had no prejudice against the firm of E. REMINGTON & SONS, yet indulged in the most insidious attacks on their character. It is not a part of this investigation, because the Committee cannot go into it. But it is nevertheless a fact that, in his first trial PLACE made charges against REMINGTON in order to exculpate himself. REMINGTON defended himself against these charges, and, pending the appeal of PLACE's case, came to this country, and got letters of recommendation from various parties, official and unofficial, of all shades of politics, as to his status as a business man and manufacturer, who had been largely engaged in making arms for both the Government and private citizens. Thus vouched for, he went back and vindicated himself from the charges of PLACE, and the latter failing to make good any other defense, was convicted in the Court of Appeals. CHAMBRUN laid great stress on these letters, and said but for them PLACE would never have been convicted. When asked by Senator AMES how such letters could be received as evidence in a French Court, and what he meant by saying yesterday that PLACE's conviction was organized in the Ordnance Bureau, he was somewhat nonplussed, and evaded the question by saying that such documents were very differently regarded in France from what they were here, and that it would take a long time to tell how evidence was presented in a French Court of Appeals. Then in connection with showing that he had no prejudice against REMINGTON & SONS, he proceeded to show the nature of the charge made by the acting French Consul, M. BELLAIGUE, who succeeded PLACE at New-York, which charge was the occasion of REMINGTON's defense. At this point Mr. HAMLIN stopped him, and the Committee agreed that they had no right to go into the transactions between REMINGTON and the French Government. The Marquis undertook to argue the subject, but finally submitted, though not until he had disclosed the fact that the charge was that JOSEPH L. NORTON, a former book-keeper of REMINGTON & SONS, had gone to BELLAIGUE, and stated that for a certain sum of money he would point out frauds in the books of REMINGTON & SONS to the extent of $200,000. This was one of the charges against which REMINGTON defended himself in the French Courts. The object of the Marquis here was too apparent, no matter how strenuous his declarations of no prejudice against REMINGTON. PLACE having failed to connect REMINGTON with his frauds in the Courts, CHAMBRUN sought to connect him with frauds at least in the public mind. The Marquis then resumed his narrative where he left it yesterday, at the 25th of January last, when his conferences with the Secretary of War had ceased. He admitted his consultations with Mr. SCHURZ in regard to it, and to furnishing Mr. SUMNER at his request with the documents which appeared in the preamble, almost immediately before the introduction of the latter in the Senate, viz., between the 3d and 9th of February. When asked if he did not solicit Mr. SUMNER to introduce such a resolution, he said he did not, but he significantly added that he was very much afraid that Mr. SUMNER would nevertheless do it. Having so frequently denied that he desired an investigation by Congress, and thus attempted to make it appear that it was a matter of very small concern to him, he was asked what his object was in speaking to Senator PATTERSON nearly a year ago. This caught him, and he confessed that he thought PATTERSON was to be the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee if it was reviewed, and that it would be a good thing to be looked into in connection with the matter of the letters of recommendation. The Marquis, ever disclaiming anything approaching innuendo or insinuation, went back on his professions with the utmost agility. He disclosed the fact that Mr. C. F. PECK, who was connected with REMINGTON & SONS, having learned that the French legation was under the impression that their books should show frauds on the French Government, came here and told him that if he would get a power from the Legation authorizing him to do so they would throw open their books to the fullest investigation, and if they could show anything wrong the firm would refund. The reason why he did not get such a power, CHAMBRUN said was because the Legation would not give it. They didn't want to have anything to do with it. Then he proceeded to say that PECK told him that REMINGTON had given him $10,000 with which to get these "certificates," as CHAMBRUN called them; but the insinuation was too broad, and even the witness saw it, for a moment afterward he qualified it, and said PECK had $10,000 to spend in getting up REMINGTON's case against PLACE. CHAMBRUN then made a confession as to his conferences with witnesses in New-York. Of course, he did not go over for the purpose of looking up testimony for the investigation, but only for the purpose of finding out what they could testify to, and he conferred with five persons, whose names he gave. Then, when he came back, not wanting to have them summoned, he gave their names for safe keeping to Mr. SCHURZ, and to his surprise learned that Mr. SCHURZ already had them. Therefore, when the latter asked that these men be summoned it could not have been at his instigation, which was proving altogether too much by showing that for once it was a lack of enterprise only on the part of CHAMBRUN which prevented SCHURZ from profiting by his information.

During this part of his testimony the Marquis indorsed the TIMES as a well-informed paper on these matters, which is doubtless owing to the fact that the TIMES was the first paper to show that the Marquis was the man who had laid the foundation of this whole affair. The next thing on which the witness dwelt was the cable dispatch on which the preamble was based. This had caused amazement in his mind, and he saw from late French papers that it had caused great astonishment in Paris, where they seemed in utter ignorance of such action as the cable indicated. He had, however, received a private letter on the subject, the source of which he was not at liberty to disclose, which gave an explanation of the matter and that was that it had been alluded to in Committee, and that the allusion related not to an inquiry by Congress, but to an Executive inquiry.

The next thing brought out was a history of the contract between GAMBETTA and C. K. GARRISON, or parties for whom GARRISON stood sponsor. CHAMBRUN, not wishing, as usual, to indulge in innuendo, managed to drag in the fact that GARRISON was one of TWEED'S bondsmen. In this part of his statement, the Marquis deliberately put the rope around his neck which is to hang himself, even if it does not necessitate an immediate change in the head af the French Legation here. This contract was to deliver certain batteries, but the delivery not being in time, the French Government refused to receive them. The contract was referred to CHAMBRUN by the Legation for examination, and CALEB CUSHING declared it void. GARRISON and Gen. INGALLS came on here to endeavor to induce the legation to take the guns, and CHAMBRUN then proceeded to relate a conversation between M. TREILHARD, French Minister at the time, and Messrs. GARRISON and INGALLS; but it appeared that he was not present and did not hear it, and therefore he was not allowed to relate it. Apparently disconcerted at this refusal he proceeded to verify the conversation by reading a dispatch from M. TREILHARD to his own Government, in which the Garrison contract was alluded to. He had proceeded only a few sentences when he was stopped and informed that could not be permitted. He was then asked where he got that paper. "From the French Legation," was the cool reply, and where he got a copy of the Garrison contract which he put in evidence he made the same reply. The Committee seemed astonished, and exchanged significant glances, while SCHURZ looked uneasy.

This was an unexpected development. No such documents had been asked for. CHAMBRUN was and was not, according to circumstances, an attaché of the Legation, yet here he was coolly putting copies of the archives of the French Legation concerning matters wholly between that Legation and its own Government into evidence in a matter in which that Government, through its Legation, has repeatedly declared that it will have nothing to do. The settlement of the Garrison contract took place after the war had closed. Both GARRISON and INGALLS have been summoned. CHAMBRUN's testimony plainly revealed the embarrassing position in which he and M. BELLOUET, the present Chargé d'Affaires, are placed. They made a report in April last exonerating PLACE. Yet in the face of that, he was convicted by the Court of Appeals. Naturally they want to break the force of this reaction, and hence the offers of CHAMBRUN to foment an inquiry. Unfortunately for him, it is likely to prove a boomerang.

CHAMBRUN spoke earnestly of the friendly manner in which the President had always treated him, but disclaimed any intention on his own part to suggest an inquiry; but when Senator PATTERSON informed him that the President said CHAMBRUN should have the fullest opportunity to look into the facts of the case, then CHAMBRUN told M. DE BELLOUET that the President had been so courteous they could not refuse to oblige him, so they would make the inquiry. This disinterestedness excited visible smiles. When asked if he knew, of his own knowledge, of any officer of the Government improperly interested in the sale of ordinance stores, he said finally that he did not, but his knowedge of certain facts caused certain suspicions, which the Chairman thought it was not worth while to give expression to. On being questioned whether he had any conferences with newspaper correspondents on this subject, in advance of the investigation, the Marquis graciously confessed that in this direction, too, he had been busy.

On cross-examination he thanked the Chairman for permitting him to argue the case, confessing the fact with the utmost *nonchalance*. Mr. HARLAN then took him up and put him through a very sharp cross-examination as to the object of his visits to the War Department in December, when he presented the power of attorney from the French Legation, from which it appeared that these visits were wholly for his own purposes; though he tried to make a very nice distinction by asserting that while he had a power from the Legation in regard to the matter of the letter from Mr. BELKNAP to Mr. FISH, yet he had no such power in regard to the matter of the letter of REMINGTON to LECESNE, which was also part of this affair, and a copy of which had been furnished by Senator PATTERSON to the Secretary of War. But this was altogether "too thin," for it was palpable that there was no phase or matter connected with this affair in which the busy Marquis did not have a hand that was of his own seeking. It is altogether likely that he will have a chance to make further explanations—not only on the witness stand, but to his Home Government. The Committee adjourned until Monday, when some of the new lot of witnesses will be examined. C. F. PECK and A. G. READ, spoken of by CHAMBRUN today, will be summoned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

American Intervention in Venezuela—Alleged Indian Bounty Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The two steamers belonging to the Venezuelan Steam Navigation Company, which were seized by the insurgent Government some time ago, have been taken possession of by the United States steamer *Shawmut*, Capt. POTTER, the United States Consul being also on board. The flag was hoisted over them, and after a day or two they were placed in the charge of Mr. HARRIMAN, the Secretary of the Company. It is understood that this action was taken by direction of our Government.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.

The case of JOHN W. WRIGHT, of this City, has been turned over by the Secretary of the Interior to the Department of Justice to determine the liability of WRIGHT to the Government, and institute such proceedings against him, civil and criminal, as may protect the rights of the Government, secure the rights of the Indians, and promote the ends of justice. All the documentary evidence in the possession of the Interior Department has been forwarded to the Attorney-General. WRIGHT was appointed July 11, 1866, by Secretary HARLAN, now Senator, to receive the bounties due from the Government to Indian members of the First, Second and Third Regiments Indian Home Guards, and pay the same to those entitled thereto. WRIGHT received $420 254 42. No full report was ever made to the Department, and but few vouchers have ever been presented. Secretary COX, in a letter to the Attorney-General, dated Sept. 3, 1870, said of the vouchers presented: "Few, if any, of them are in accordance with the instructions to Mr. WRIGHT and the conditions of his bond, or in accordance with general usage and commercial law." All the vouchers presented, irregular and strictly inadmissible as they are, cover less than one-half the money he received. The report of Mr. LEWIS B. GUNCKE, of Dayton, Ohio, who was appointed a Commissioner to investigate the case, was made the 17th of the present month. The case against WRIGHT is pronounced absolute. The criminal suits pending against him are also now placed in charge of the Attorney-General to prosecute.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30—1 A. M.—The display of cautionary signals along the lakes will be resumed April 1. Falling barometer, rising temperature, light southerly winds and partially cloudy weather have prevailed over the Southern States. Cloudy weather, with light and fresh variable winds has continued over the Middle and New-England States, and north-west of the Ohio Valley. The barometer has fallen over the north-west, with easterly winds, increased cloudiness and light rains.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy weather with light and fresh winds will prevail over the New-England and Middle States on Saturday, as well over the South Atlantic States. The barometer will continue falling west and throughout the Mississippi Valley with southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness. An area of rain will probably extend from the north-west to the upper lake region, and over the Ohio Valley, and possibly eastward over the lower Mississippi. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

Delegates from South Carolina Appointed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—The Colored State Convention met today, and appointed Secretary of State CARDOZA, State Senator, Lieut.-Gov. RANSIER, Congressman ELLIOTT, T. H. FROST and W. J. LINLAY, delegates to the National Colored Convention at New-Orleans. A delegate declared that the New-Orleans Convention must demand of the Republican Party that a colored man be put in the National Cabinet. Only one-third of the State was represented. The proceedings were noisy.

Professor Morse.

At midnight, last night, Prof. MORSE was in a state of semi-unconsciousness. His medical attendants said he would survive the night, but no hopes were entertained of his final recovery. His sleep was heavy and unrefreshing, he failed to recognize the faces of those around him, and appeared to be in that state of prostration which is but the prelude to final dissolution. A religious silence was observed around the neighborhood of the Professor's residence, and naught indicated that a great man was passing away.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Twenty-Three Persons Killed by the Recent Earthquake.

Shocks Felt in the Volcanic Region Thirty Hours.

Reported Recapture of Zacatecas by the Mexican Rebels.

Cortina Hemmed in After Losing Half his Force.

The Anti-State Feeling in Utah.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Additional Details—Twenty-three Lives Lost—Shocks Last Thirty Hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Advices coming in from the volcanic country north of the Mojave River show that the earthquake on Tuesday was felt with terrific force there. At Lone Pine twenty-three people were killed and thirty wounded. The shocks were felt at intervals for thirty hours. Fifty houses were demolished, and the town is in ruins.

MEXICO.

Successes of the Revolutionist Forces Reported.

MATANZAS, March 29.—A courier extraordinary has arrived from Camargo with dates to the 27th inst. He affirms the recapture of Zacatecas by the revolutionists, and the probable capture of Gen. ROCHA, whose army had been dispersed by Gen. GUERRA.

Gen. CORTINA is cut off from his base at Reynosa, and hemmed in near Baqueria, State of Nuevo Leon, after the loss of the greater part of his forces.

Eight hundred infantry, with two pieces of artillery, left Incarnacion for Livarse, to meet three hundred infantry and two pieces of artillery from Monterey, and join Gen. QUIROGA's forces, to advance on Matamoras forthwith.

JUAN MUNOZ, with about two hundred Juarez partisans, crossed the Rio Grande from Texas, and attacked Nuevo Laredo on the 24th, but was defeated, and retired leaving his killed and wounded in the hands of the revolutionists.

UTAH.

Anti-State Meeting in Salt Lake—Denunciation of Church Influence.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28.—An immense meeting of citizens opposed to the admission of Utah as a State was held here last evening at the Liberal Institute. Hundreds of ladies were present. THOMAS FITCH and others were denounced and repudiated. The speeches were designed to show how the Mormon allegiance to the Church is beyond all considerations for the general government and public sentiment; how every Mormon is bound by a solemn oath to avenge JOE SMITH and oppose the authority of the United States. The speakers were heartily applauded and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. A memorial to Congress against the admission of Utah was adopted.

The Vote in the Recent Election.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 29.—The total vote of the Mormons in Utah, in ratification of the State Constitution, is 25,324, probably one-half cast by women. A memorial against the admission is being signed by all the Gentiles and occasionally by Mormons. Six to eight thousand signatures are expected in a few days. Gentile newspapers here are agitating the question of a possibility of a civil war in Utah, as the result of admission, but the Mormons deny and ridicule the idea. Another Gentile newspaper enterprise for Salt Lake City is on the tapis. Mr. TOOLEEY, of Corinne, is spoken of as the editor.

JUDGE DAVIS.

A Contradiction of the Reported Democratic Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Several Democratic members of Congress request the publication of the following paragraph:

The statement recently telegraphed from this city that at the consultation here of prominent Democrats with Mr. BELMONT, opposition to Judge DAVIS was expressed, is without any foundation whatever. The subject of a preference for candidates was not discussed nor referred to.

FIRE ON A STEAM-SHIP.

The City of Galveston Partially Destroyed at New-Orleans—The Vessel Filled With Water.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The steam-ship *City of Galveston*, Capt. ROWLAND, arrived yesterday morning from New-York with a full cargo of assorted merchandise. She took fire at 1 o'clock this morning, burning her upper works and cabin. The fire is supposed to have originated in her coal-bunkers. The only cargo on board was on the middle deck aft. The balance had been discharged. The steamer was filled with water. She is valued at $140,000. The vessel and part of the cargo were insured in New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29—Evening.—The dispatch this morning regarding the burning of the steamer *City of Galveston* was greatly exaggerated. Only a small portion of her upper works, immediately aft the smoke-stack, were burned. One-half of the original cargo was damaged by water. The probable loss to vessel and cargo is $30,000.

LOUISIANA.

The Speaker Advocates the Renomination of Grant.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The Speaker of the House, now acting Governor, BREWSTER, made a speech last night favoring the renomination of President GRANT, and acknowledging the Packard Committee as the legal head of the party in this State. He stated that he regarded Gov. WARMOTH as now being without the pale of the Republican Party, having distinctly read himself out in his *Times* interview. He opposes the reelection of WARMOTH. BREWSTER's action has created a stir among the Republicans.

The Metairie Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The Metairie races commence to-morrow. Twenty-two stables are represented. In pools to-night the horses showed in the order placed below:

FIRST RACE—*Salina, Nellie Ransom, Saucebox, Stockwood, Hollywood, Geo. Wilkes, Creole, Dance.*

SECOND RACE—*Foster, Monarchist, Annie B., Pilgrim,* and four in the field.

THIRD RACE—*Bayonet, Arizona, Conductor, John McDonald, Alice, Niagara, Woodford, Hampton Oakes, Sir Rufus.*

Arrival of an English Squadron at Annapolis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—The English ship *Royal Alfred* and frigate *Danne*, Rear Admiral FANSHAWE, arrived in our Roads last night. The *Eclipse* has not been heard from since leaving Nova Scotia, but is expected in a few days. The squadron fired this morning a salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered by thirteen from the Naval Academy. The object of the arrival is unknown, but it is supposed to be merely cruising.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOUTH SEA BUBBLES. By the Earl and the Doctor. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1872.

A young nobleman and a doctor made a yachting excursion last year to the South Sea Islands, and this book contains the notes of their adventures. A book more full of fun, good spirits, original observations, and clever descriptive writing, has not been published for many a long day. We advise ladies who find novels rather dull reading just now to send for this most amusing account of travels in a part of the world still very little known. The description of the islands, and the people who live in them, will probably have the effect of sending a good many travelers there for some time to come. This may not improve the morality of the islands, if we are to judge from some humorous hints thrown out by "the Earl," but it will afford a "new sensation" to the jaded traveler who, like *Sir Charles Coldstream*, has gone over the beaten tracks and found nothing in them. We began marking some passages for extract, but found that if we quoted all the good things we should have to reprint pretty nearly the entire volume. The only practicable course is, therefore, to invite our readers to go or send to Messrs. Appleton's for the volume. It is printed in such large type, and on such fine paper, that reading it is a luxury, and we undertake to say there is not a page in the book which will bore the most impatient of readers. Would that we could say the same of all books of travel!

THE TO-MORROW OF DEATH. By Louis Figuier. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Of the many strange productions which French writers have given to the world during the last half century, none, perhaps, are more absurd, or in their absurdity more thoroughly national, than the above work. The ability to treat with the earnestness of belief a theory founded upon fact and fancy, science and speculation, is a qualification possessed in a marked degree by the French, and particularly by the author of this book. He does not reject the latest scientific discoveries but to them he adds so much that is purely conjectural, that he utterly destroys their force. The main ideas urged by him are, first, that the sun, besides being the centre of the solar system, is the dwelling-place of all human souls after death who have passed through what might be called a course of sublimation, by which all that is gross or material in them is purified. Secondly, that, unless the life passed on this earth has been in every way a worthy one, the soul passes by transmigration into the body of a new-born child, and continues making such changes until it has arrived at a proper state. Lastly, that light and heat are but emissions of soul substance from the great home of all departed spirits. The last idea is certainly ingenious, and also somewhat poetical, and, unlike the other, is, we think, wholly original; but to attempt to substantiate it by experiments in spectrum analysis that entirely confute it, as M. Figuier has attempted, is credulity bordering closely if not completely on insanity.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OHIO. Report of 1870. By J. S. Newberry. Columbus: Nevins & Meyers.

Perhaps no feature in the local and national Government of the United States has received heartier praise from foreigners than the liberality with which plans for the scientific survey of the country have been inaugurated and prosecuted. Almost every State has set apart sums of money for this purpose, and the manner in which they have thus far been expended deserves the highest commendation. The ablest scientists have been employed, and their reports—like the one now before us—must be of inestimable value both to the people of the special section of which they treat and to the country at large. The survey of the State of Ohio was begun in 1869, and will be completed during the present year; the report for 1870 contains a thorough account of the geological disposition of the coal formation in Athens, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Gallia and Lawrence Counties, its comparative worth and the manner in which it may be best utilized. An agricultural survey of the Maumee Valley has also been made, and the results obtained are exceedingly interesting as showing the necessity of adopting measures to prevent the gradual exhaustion of the soil. Several practical scientific papers are attached to this volume, and also a number of carefully-prepared maps of the various geological strata throughout the State.

THE LAND OF DESOLATION. By Isaac I. Hayes. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A party of gentlemen spent the Summer of 1869 in making a yacht-trip along the coast of Greenland, and the above work is an entertaining account of the adventures met with by the various members of the party, and a description of the many wonderful natural attractions of that wild, but beautiful country. Dr. Hayes is unusual well informed in Arctic matters, and the information concerning the geological and political history of Greenland, given in this work, will amply repay the reader.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Rev. Walton W. Skeats, M. A. London and New-York, Macmillan & Co.

The object which this book very thoroughly fulfills, is to give the reader a fair idea of the style and manner of English writers from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. In order to do this, selections of considerable length have been taken from the older writers, with the mere change of black letter to the Roman type. As a means of acquiring an accurate knowledge of early English literature, the present work cannot be too highly commended.

GESTA ROMANORUM. Translated by Rev. Charles Swan. (In two volumes.) New-York: J. W. Boulton.

The origin of the above work has never been fully determined, though the moral tales and fables contained in it are known to have been frequently employed by the clergy of the Roman Church in the fifteenth century. Though lacking in incisive force when compared with *Æsop's Fables*, and though often coarse in illustration, they exhibit a wonderful freshness of thought, which may have been the great cause of their long continuance in popular favor.

THE DESSERT BOOK. By a Boston Lady. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

This work is one of the most complete of its kind, the author having collected all of the old recipes and added a large number of new ones. She has, too, wisely avoided the error of giving recipes only for those whose kitchens are conducted with an utter disregard of expense, and her suggestions will therefore be of service to a much larger circle of readers than would otherwise be the case.

LEGENDS OF THE PATRIARCHS AND PROPHETS. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould. New-York: Holt & Williams.

The subject to which this work is devoted has thus far failed to attract the popular attention it deserves. If considered rightly, few studies are more interesting than the comparison of the biblical accounts of the prophets and patriarchs with those in the Talmud and other Hebrew chronicles. Many of the translations in Mr. Gould's book, from their Oriental ideality, remind one of chapters in the *Arabian Nights*.

AROUND THE WORLD. By E. D. G. Prime, D. D. New-York. Harper & Brothers.

A year occupied in making the circuit of the world has given Dr. Prime an admirable theme, upon which he has written one of the most entertaining books of travel that has been published this season. Following the sun, he visited in succession California, Japan, China, India, Egypt and Europe, making in each place a long enough stay to acquire considerable information respecting the habits of the various people. In a book of this kind, written by a clergyman, one naturally turns to find what his opinion may be as to the subject of foreign missions. In India and China the author hardly allows himself to make a complete statement, though in the latter he mentions the evidences of success without generalizing upon them. In respect to Japan, however, he is not so guarded, and expresses it as his belief that the generous welcome that is accorded to Protestant missionaries by the Government is one of the most promising signs in the growing enlightenment of that nation.

New Books Received.

—*Two Family Mothers.* Translated from the Swedish of Marie Sophia Schwartz. By Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Dead Men's Shoes.* By Jeannette R. Hudermann. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.

—*How Will It End?* By J. C. Heywood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Plain Talk About Insanity.* By T. W. Fisher, M. D. Boston: Alexander Moore.

—*Voice Building.* By Dr. H. R. Streeter. Boston: White & Goulland.

—*Leaves from the Book of Nature.* By Schele de Vere. New-York: G. P. Putnam & Co.

—*Cecil's Tryst.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Radical Problems.* By C. A. Bartol. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the Human Skin.* By B. Joy Jeffries, M. D. Boston: Alexander Moore.

—*Seventeenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New-York.*

—*Venetia Trelawney.* By Geo. W. M. Reynolds. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson Brothers.

—*Robert of Woodleigh, and Other Poems.* By Philip Stoner. New-York: James Miller.

—*Views of the Ahaoda Society of Paragot on the Rearing of Setters and Pointers.* By Elbert S. Carman. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Lovels of Arden.* By M. E. Braddon. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Notes on the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.* By Albert Barnes. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Homer and Socrates.* Translated from the French of Lamartine by Mrs. Eliza N. Smith. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*United States Sanitary Commission in the Valley of the Mississippi.* (1861-1866.) Final report of Dr. J. S. Newberry. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co.

—*Bible Lore.* By Rev. J. Cowper Gray. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*American Life Assurance Magazine.* (Vol. XII.) New-York: Gilbert E. Currie.

—*Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac for* 1872. New-York: *Bankers' Magazine* Office.

—*Passages from the French and Italian Notebooks of Nathaniel Hawthorne.* (Vols. I. and II.) Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

EDUCATION FOR THE JAPANESE.

Arinori Mori Asks for Peter Cooper's Views—The Latter Gives Them—Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence has passed between Arinori Mori, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, and Peter Cooper, in regard to measures for the elevation of the condition of the Japanese:

Legation of Japan for the United
States of America,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1872.

Dear Sir: Having been especially commissioned as a part of my duty in this country to look after the educational affairs of Japan, and feeling personally a great interest in their progress in that Empire, I desire to obtain from you a letter of advice and information bearing upon this subject, to assist my countrymen in their efforts to become instrumental in advancing civilization in the East.

In a general way I wish to have your views in reference to the elevation of the condition of Japan intellectually, morally and physically, but the particular points to which I invite your attention are as follows: The effect of education—1. Upon the material prosperity of a country; 2. Upon its commerce; 3. Upon its agricultural and industrial interests; 4. Upon the social, moral and physical condition of the people; and, 5. Its influence upon the laws and government.

Information on any one, if not all of these points, will be gratefully received and appreciated by me, and the same will soon be published, both in the English and Japanese languages, for the information of the Japanese Government and people.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

ARINORI MORI,
Chargé d'Affaires, &c.

Peter Cooper, Esq., New-York City.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1872.

Hon. Arinori Mori, Chargé d' Affaires, &c.:

Dear Sir: I have received your communication in behalf of the Legation of Japan to the United States of America. You say, "I wish to have your views in reference to the elevation of the condition of Japan intellectually, morally and physically." Your inquiries are more particularly in reference to its educational interests. These are certainly the most comprehensive and important of the interests of any nation. But the education of a nation does not merely depend upon the character of its schools, academies and colleges, but also, and perhaps still more upon the character of its laws, and its political, social and commercial institutions. In the scholastic and scientific methods of the schools I have made myself but little acquainted. But I have studied the political, social and commercial institutions of my country, and have sought to promote its interests by the light of certain principles and methods, to which I will gladly call your attention.

The first object of all education should be to diffuse useful and necessary knowledge among men, such as will enable them to make a livelihood and promote their economy and industry. Knowledge, economy and industry are among the most shining virtues of civilized man. They form the durable basis of society. They are the springs from which natural wealth and individual prosperity are sure to flow. Science and art must, therefore, be promoted among a people. Without the arts man is a weak body. Without science man is a straying wanderer. But men need to be taught that no one can secure his own highest welfare without laboring to promote the interests of those about him. The design of our Creator is made manifest in making the happiness of men to depend upon continued acts of kindness to each other. Hence, all legitimate commerce consists in acts of reciprocal kindness and mutual advantage. Commerce and trade are the exchange of one form of labor for another in such equivalents as will promote the interests of the parties concerned. A generous "competition is the life of trade;" but a sordid or a mean one is the death of both trade and a happy intercourse. All efforts merely to buy cheap and sell dear are corrupting, and in the end disastrous. Hence commerce has always been both a corrupter and a civilizer of the world. Commerce has often been made merely a war of interests, and presented temptation greater than men could bear.

But it seems to me a very important regulating principle in the commerce of nations, that such should try first to develop its own resources. That it should be the pride and glory of every people, as it is of individuals, to earn for themselves an honest independence. Hence, so far as the climate and soil of a country will furnish the raw materials to supply their own wants, they should learn how to turn these to account with as small an expense of human labor as would produce the same in any other part of the world. In other words, a nation should promote its own industry and protect it from the unwholesome competitions of commerce. If commerce were always a healthy and humane intercourse among men there would be no need of this. But in the present moral condition of man, it seems to me that the various industries that legitimately belong to a nation and are necessary to promote the happiness and prosperity of its people, are often unjustly attacked or insidiously destroyed by the greed and the selfishness that may find expression in commerce.

The farmers of a country will always find it for their interest to secure a home market for their products. The carpenter, blacksmith, miller and mason, in their own neighborhood, will consume much more of their agricultural products than can be profitably sent abroad. The diversity of powers, tastes and talents in men require a diversity of industries, and these interior wants and capacities determine what men shall do, much more than climate, soil and the immediate presence of raw materials. But in order to give the greatest freedom to the social and industrial interests of a nation, it should avoid all special, partial and class legislation. This alone can secure the reward of honest labor. Every law should be a general law, free to every individual or corporation who may require the protection of the same, and calculated to protect the rights and the industry of all alike.

It may be well known to you that I have taken a special interest in the elevation and instruction of the mechanics of New-York City, a class to which I am proud to belong. I have provided an institution for this purpose, called the Cooper Union, to which I would call your attention, as expressing in a practical form some of those ideas which you have solicited from me as the expression of my opinions.

In order to give you a proper idea of this institution, and of its method in carrying out the design of its founder, I will quote from the tenth annual report prepared by Abram S. Hewitt, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. This report and others which I herewith transmit to you, is a succinct account of the organization of the Cooper Union, and may furnish some hints for the establishment of similar institutions in your own country. It seemed to me necessary, in a large industrial population whose children could take but little advantage of the instruction of our generous and free common school system, to supplement this system by free polytechnic and adult schools such as here described:

"The fundamental idea at the basis of the Cooper Union is, that the working classes—that is, all engaged in industrial pursuits—need knowledge in order to be good workmen, and to discharge properly the duties which are imposed upon them by the needs of modern civilization. But the common school system could not be expected to supply that special knowledge which the mechanic is called upon to apply in the wonderful development of the human industry which characterizes our age, and without which he cannot either rise in life or in the scale of society. For this purpose the artisan needs a knowledge of the composition of the materials with which he deals, and when resolved into original elements, how to recombine them so as to produce new and useful results. In other words, he must make himself acquainted with the branch of knowledge which is called chemistry. Again, the mechanic deals with the forces which the Creator has made inherent in matter, and without a knowledge of their true nature and economical application, the resources of nature are wasted and the progress of civilization retarded, and the comfort and happiness of the human race diminished.

Neither chemistry nor natural philosophy, nor political and social science, can largely, if at all, enter into the common school system, because they require maturity of judgment on the part of the pupils not to be expected in the youth who attend them, and appliances in the way of apparatus, models, laboratories and museums, which could not be provided for each school. All this instruction must necessarily be given in a special institution, and so far as the working classes are concerned, it must be given at night, because their daylight is consumed by the business in which they are engaged. It was such an institution that Mr. Cooper decided to found, and in accordance with the general spirit of our political institutions he decided to render it absolutely free to all applicants.

As mathematics is the language as well as the key to all scientific knowledge, it was necessary to base the system of instruction upon a mathematical foundation, beginning with algebra and terminating with the calculus; and as the graphic arts are essential for the description of machinery and all useful and ornamental objects, it was necessary to supplement the school of science by a school of art, in which freehand, architectural and mechanical drawing might be learned. This system, devised to meet all the requirements of a workman for technical instruction, was inaugurated thirteen years ago, and has been pursued with such success that at least 10,000 pupils have been members of these free night classes, some pursuing the entire course, but more engaged in special branches for which they felt the pressing need in their daily business.

The provision for instruction at night does not exclude women, and a considerable number have availed of its privileges, and have been among the best scholars who have attended the night classes. But from the nature of the case the course of instruction at night is mainly designed for men engaged in mechanical pursuits, and hence Mr. Cooper, in his trust deed, made provision for "the instruction of women in the arts of design," and in "such other art or trade as will tend to furnish them with suitable employment." The annual receptions of the Art School have seemed to make its results familiar to the great masses of our citizens, who can probably place a more just estimate upon its value than the Trustees. It is quite certain, however, that it has secured its purpose of opening a congenial career for the refined woman, whose sphere of employment, in this country especially, is so restricted. The school has, during thirteen years, given instruction to about 1,500 pupils. During the past year 202 have been in attendance, of whom 140 remained until the close of the term. Those who graduate readily find situations as teachers, and some are earning an honorable livelihood and reputation as artists. The most interesting and successful application of their artistic knowledge has been to the art of wood engraving.

On the whole, the attempt to instruct women in art with a view to securing a livelihood, may be pronounced a success, but the conditions of success are in this the same as in all other pursuits, unwearied devotion to the work to be done. Among the avenues for female labor, telegraphy has long appeared to the trustees to offer the most attractive opening. The nature of the occupation seemed to be peculiarly adapted to the habits and constitution of women, and their fidelity in the discharge of duty seemed to render them peculiarly valuable for the delicate duties with which the telegraphic operator is charged. In fact the experience of the telegraphic companies had gradually but surely convinced the managers that their interests would be greatly promoted by the substitution of women for men in the greater number of the offices.

It is apparent to all that the school is an unqualified success. The demand for these operators exceeds the supply, and the remuneration is such that any young woman can support herself in comfort, and, if she is very diligent and expert, could readily accumulate a provision for that period when telegraphy will cease to be her occupation. The school, as now organized, will probably supply twenty operators annually. It is not yet clear whether it will be expedient to enlarge its capacity.

After the training afforded by schools is secured, the mind is ready to assimilate knowledge through the eye and the ear, and hence books, newspapers, magazines, and lectures are the medium of further progress.

The reading-room and library of the Cooper Union were designed to meet this want, and during the past year 210,915 visitors, being an increase of 3,661 over the previous year, have availed of its privileges, which are freely open to all, without ticket or introduction, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., on the simple condition of cleanliness and good behavior while in the room.

Another means of popular instruction, which has, during the past ten years, and especially during the last year of the history of the institution, proved a leading feature in its operations, is the free course of lectures upon science and art given in the great hall. Experience has shown that large audiences can always be secured whenever the subject is handled by an able man, and Saturday evening has been found best adapted to the convenience of the artisans and their families.

Thus, by free schools of instruction in the day and in the evening, designed to lift into a higher plain of industry all who mean to live by the labor of their hands; by a free library and reading-room to stimulate thought and encourage the acquisition of knowledge; and by a system of free public lectures in which well-informed men open the freshest fields of knowledge to the inspection of these inquiring minds, and inspire their ambition for progress, the mechanics and industrial classes of New-York have those advantages which only wealth and fortunate opportunities secure to the rich."

It seems to me that Government will not fully recognize their duties to the people until such schools and such advantages are thrown freely open to the whole industrial population at the public expense. Such institutions will more than repay their cost by the augmented intelligence and the multiplication of the public wealth which they are sure to cause in the mass of the people. Again, the working classes depend for their employment upon the consumption of other classes and the proper use and conservation of capital, and in order to prevent the great losses which inevitably result from a conflict between labor and capital and the destruction of their natural harmony. The laws which govern production, exchange, consumption and prices must be understood, or otherwise society sustains great and unnecessary injury, the chief burden of which falls upon the working or industrial classes. The knowledge of these laws is called political economy and social science.

In conclusion, let me express the fervent hope that the rising civilization of Japan, manifested by many circumstances in her recent history, and that active spirit of inquiry that has instituted your Commission and Embassy to this country, may be attended with the happiest results; that the intercourse between the two peoples will result in the higher prosperity of both; that they will emulate each other in all human virtues and avoid each other's vices, and that the riches and prosperity of both countries will be measured by the diffused wealth, intelligence and virtue of their respective people.

Very truly yours, PETER COOPER.

A Will Not Subscribed by the Testator Admitted to Probate.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 21.

The last will of Geo. W. Johnson came before the Probate Court yesterday for admission to probate. It was a holograph will—that is, it was entirely in the handwriting of the testator, but was not subscribed by him. It was, however, duly attested as his last will and testament by two witnesses, who signed their names thereto as witnesses at the request of the testator, and in his presence. The first part of the will read in the usual way: "I, George W. Johnson, do make, &c., this my last will and testament." Its admission to probate was opposed on the ground that it was not signed by the testator at the end. Mr. H. K. Moore, who appeared for the executor, insisted that the signature was not necessary, and cited several authorities in support of his position. On the other hand, it was shown that, according to the laws of New-York, after which our laws were copied, the will required to be subscribed by the testator to warrant its admission to probate. Judge Myrick said the point raised by Mr. Moore was a new one, but it was in accordance with the statutes of this State. He decided that the signature of the testator was not necessary at the end of the will. If it appeared anywhere in the instrument that the testator had signed the will with the intention of declaring and making it his last will and testament, it was sufficient. Judge Wright, who was in Court at the time, was asked by Judge Myrick if any similar case had been before the Court during his administration. He said no case of the kind had arisen, and he had no recollection of a similar case having been submitted to or decided upon by the Court. The law is plain, however, and Judge Myrick gave his decision without even taking the case under advisement.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

The Military Defenses of the Country—Position of the Radicals—The French Commercial Treaty—Affairs in Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, March 16, 1872.

Nothing has been more apparent since the Parliamentary session commenced than that the Radicals have lost weight in the House of Commons. Last year and the year before they blustered very much, and the Government was evidently rather afraid of them, and anxious to go as far as it safely could to meet their views and keep them in good humor. But the more they got, the more they wanted; while at the same time their support of the Government was treacherous and uncertain. This year the Government, without openly defying them, has taken very little notice of them, and has gone its own way on several important questions, without heeding the screaming and bawling of the exasperated Radicals. The consequence is that the weakness of the latter has been fully exposed; they are seen to be insignificant in numbers, personal influence, and representative authority. Once or twice when they have shown fight, and have not been able to evade a division, they have been beaten by large majorities. This was the case on the education question, and the exhibition has been repeated on the question of military defenses. The night before last Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who is one of the screamers, protested against the army estimates as being larger than had ever before been asked for in a time of peace, and declared that this was the inauguration of a new policy, which in other countries had led to ruinous consequences. Mr. Cardwell replied that his policy was not a new one but an old one—he had maintained the invariable policy of England, which was that she should defend herself by her own strength and spirit, and should not be indebted for security to the forbearance or indifference of other nations. This declaration was loudly cheered, and is quite in accordance with the feeling both inside and outside of Parliament. No Government could stand for a moment, in the present temper of the country, which allowed the faintest suspicion to fall upon its resolution to maintain the national honor at every cost. There is a general impression that the motives of the people's devotion to peace have been misconstrued, and there are some people who would not be sorry to have an opportunity of proving that the old spirit has not died out of the nation. It would have taken very little to provoke a declaration of war against Russia in 1870, and it was fortunate that the weight of the Government was thrown into the scale of peace. There has been a debate in the House of Commons on a motion to reduce the vote for 113,649 regular soldiers by the cost of twenty thousand men; and the amendment has been negatived by the large majority of 234 to 63. A proposal to strike off ten thousand men was also rejected in an equally emphatic and decisive manner. It is admitted by the Government that a peace expenditure of fifteen millions on the army is higher than, as a rule, it ought to be; but then the country is now engaged in converting a long-service army without reserves into a short-service army with reserves; and when once the preliminary cost of establishing the new system has been got over, it may be hoped that the regular expenditure will be considerably reduced. It is quite true that, army for army, England would not be a match, even now, for the great military Powers of the Continent; but the army, supplemented by our fleet, make the nation, in the opinion of competent judges, more than a match for any of them—especially as England would have the further advantage of having plenty of money to spend on a war, while other countries have to raise their supplies at a heavy rate of interest. Then avy estimates will be introduced on Monday, by Mr. Goschen, who will be able to give a good account of the naval strength of the land.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The "denunciation" of the Treaty of Commerce with France, which has been expected for some time, was yesterday communicated to the British Government. If at the end of a year no arrangement has been come to for the renewal of the treaty, it will expire, and France and England will each be at liberty to revise its tariff. There is, perhaps, not much hope that the treaty will be preserved, but it is still possible that it will, and even if it is given up I do not think the result will, in the long run, be injurious to free-trade principles. When the treaty was passed, France was a strongly protectionist country, and would never have agreed to such a compact of its own accord. It was a gross attack on the political freedom of the people; and though the operation of the treaty has satisfied the wine-growers and others who have made a good thing out of it, and though the trade of France has benefitted by it at least as much as that of England, yet it is natural that those who have in any way suffered from it, such as the iron-masters of the North, as well as those who have not conspicuously profited by it, should resent an arrangement imposed upon the country in this despotic manner. Even if Napoleon had kept his throne, he would probably have had to yield on this point, and though M. Thiers is such a fanatical protectionist that in any case he would have done all he could to upset the treaty, there can be no doubt that in the course he is now following he is acting in accordance with the desires of the nation. Perhaps, when the French have had a strong dose of protection, they will come round to free trade with a good grace—they will at least judge the question more impartially when it is separated from the offensiveness of a compulsory system, thrust upon them against their inclination. England, being a free-trade country, will not reimpose duties on wines, silks and other French goods coming into the Kingdom; but England's possession of coal gives it an enormous power over the French, by which it could perhaps even compel them to renew the treaty. The position which this Government has taken up is, that it will not consent to any modifications in a protectionist sense. If France chooses to increase or to impose duties for the purpose of securing a revenue, the English Government will assist them as far as possible; but, if duties are imposed in order to protect French industry, then there must be an end to the treaty. In that event Englishmen will be free to sell coals to the French on their own terms; and there are political reasons which may be considered sufficient to justify a refusal ever again to renew the obligations to let France have coals without restriction. There has just been a fall on the Paris Bourse which coincides with the apprehensions entertained on the Stock Exchange here, that another turn-up is pretty nearly due across the channel. I may mention that the news of the collapse of the Erie Ring has produced a very good effect on this side, which will no doubt be immediately felt in remittances to New-York for investment.

HIGH SPIRITS IN IRELAND.

The Irish are tolerably at ease just now. The Home Rulers have for the moment exhausted themselves in the recent elections, and the Home Rule members appear to be quarreling hopelessly among themselves as to who shall have the lead of the movement. Of the Fenians we hear nothing, and O'Donovan-Rossa's letter, suggesting an invasion of England, does not seem to have awakened any response. But the people, if quiet politically, are still lively enough among themselves. A number of men have been prosecuted at Killarney for a riot. They carried blazing tar barrels through the town to celebrate the return of their candidate at the recent election, and were about to have a bit of fun by piling the barrels round the office of the election agent on the other side, when the police interfered. The magistrates decided, that although a reasonable amount of liberty should be allowed to public rejoicings, the practice of carrying lighted tar barrels through a town at night is going rather too far, and that even election agents have a right to protection. The papers of today also contain an account of an Irish murder, which reminds one of the bloody feuds of Corsica and India:

"Patrick and John Kearney, father and son, were arraigned for the murder of Patrick Conway. All were farmers, and a feud had existed among the families for years, leading every assize to charges of assaults and cross-assaults. The Kearney's attacked Conway on his way home. Anne Conway described the scene: My brother ran in the direction of the river, and threw off his coat. Pat and John Kearney, and Pat Kearney, Sr., struck my brother with stones. Patrick Kearney struck my brother on the head. Pat Kearney struck me with a stone when I was lying over my brother in the field. Pat Kearney took me by the hair of the head, lifted me off my brother, took the hairpins out of my hair, and stuck them into my flesh. Before he raised me off my brother he struck me. I had a shawl about me first, but he came and took it off me, and I ran after my brother. I saw John Kearney strike my brother with a stone on the head. He was lying down at the time. I saw him then strike him with his heel on the head, which sunk it into the field. I heard McCarthy say, 'Clear the way till I have a drive at him.' I heard John Kearney say, 'Ye have that fellow now, and we were a long time after him.' I heard Catherine Kearney say, 'Kill him; kill him; don't rise from him until ye leave him cold.' I heard Bridget Kearney then say, 'That ye may live long, boys!' I raised my brother's head, which was falling asunder, out of the field. He never spoke another word. The jury found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter, and they were sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, the Judge stating that 'in the opinion of every lawyer in Court the jury had taken the most merciful view of the case.'"

It will be seen that Ireland is a very nice country, but the Irish who are out of it are perhaps not altogether to be pitied. F. H. J.

FRANCE.

The Latest Parisian Joke—"The President's Hat"—Stormy Scenes in the Assembly—A Welcome Diversion—M. Giradin's Head-Covering.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, March 15, 1872

"*Le Chapeau du Président*," or "the President's hat," has been the standing joke in Paris during the past few days, and nearly all of the journals have contained a number of facetious allusions to it. Indeed, the incident was ludicrous enough, like the one of yesterday, and it takes precedence of all else, even the gravest news of State.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The day of the great storm in the Assembly, of which I have already written, was followed by a regular cyclone, and the session had to be suspended. Gen. Ducrot presented his resolution asking the authority of the Chamber to prosecute two of its members, MM. Rouvier and Lefranc, for articles published by them in the newspapers. Old Gen. Changarnier proposed to forget the matter, since it was six months old, and grant an "amnesty of disdain." This raised the first storm. M. Jules Favre gave the cue to the Left by saying at the top of his voice, that such a vote would be contrary to the rules. The Assembly must either vote for Gen. Ducrot's resolution or against it; that is, vote the authority to prosecute or pass to the order of the day pure and simple. During the mêlée M. Henri Brisson, a violent Red, was heard shouting out something which appeared to shock those who were immediately about him. As M. Grevy is still confined to his house, M. Vitet occupied the chair, and he put Gen. Changarnier's motion. The Left was crying out against the illegality of the vote, and M. Langlois had started out upon his accustomed tour, when M. Brisson's voice was again raised to say that, "if the *Journal Officiel* recorded that vote, it would record *un faux*," a falsehood or a forgery.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day the chair was occupied by a grave Academician, M. Saint-Marc-Giradin. The proceedings opened by a demand upon M. Brisson to retract his words, which, in the sense used, amounted to the use of the unparliamentary word "lie." He mounted the tribune, and, in a long, rambling speech, broken by constant interruptions, and amid insults and howls from one side, and applause from the other, maintained that in recording the vote the *Officiel* had given currency to a misrepresentation or an untruth. But the words used by M. Brisson were much stronger. A new tumult arose, and several members were seen trying to get possession of the tribune. Count Joubert and M. Lefranc were almost at blows in it, while the President was seen, with a ruler in his hand, trying to force M. Lefranc to descend. But while the pantomime was understood the general tumult prevented the discussion from being heard. Now and then the President's voice could be caught, and the last time he cried: "M. Lefranc, go down—I tell you I will not let you speak." The steps of the tribune on both sides were crowded, and behind each of the two combatants were half a dozen men seemingly ready to back their man if it came to blows. All of the Deputies were on their feet, and crowding up to the tribune, and when there came a regular blockade and jam, those behind began to clamor for the *clôture*, or closing of the debate. M. Saint-Marc Giradin called for his hat. One was put into his hand, and he held it up for an instant as a terrible warning, a last appeal, then dashed it upon his venerable head. It came down plump to his shoulders, hiding his face completely, and acting like an extinguisher. There was a momentary hush during which the President was trying to relieve himself, and then the whole Assembly burst out in hilarious laughter.

A WELCOME DIVERSION.

The truth was that in the excitement of the moment, one of the Secretaries had seized the hat of M. le Comte De Mornay, and his head being much larger than that of M. Saint-Marc, it acted, as I have remarked, like an extinguisher. Nothing could have been happier, for the laughter created put every one in good humor, and when the session opened again the proceedings were very orderly. The President again called upon M. Brisson to explain, but he made no reply. The censure was called for and voted. The penalties attached to this vote, as I told you in the case of M. Ordinaire, are, the loss of one month's pay, and the cost of printing and posting one thousand hand-bills, containing the vote, in the district which the Deputy represents. Moreover, he is really under the ban during that time, for if he attempts to speak he will be reminded that he is under censure, and will be hooted down.

M. GIRADIN'S HAT.

The incident of "the President's hat" created a vast amount of merriment. Like a true philosopher, M. Saint-Marc-Giradin is not at all particular about his hats. He wears one which has been widely outstripped by modern civilization, a huge bell-crowned, curled-rimmed stove pipe from which the nap has been carefully brushed, and with a suspicion of grease about the brim. It looks, too, as if it might have been sat on at some of the numerous receptions it has attended, and certainly no amateur would fix its date at a later period than 1830. It is, in fine, just such a hat as one would imagine the property of an Academician of three score and ten, and a man who translates the classics and writes pamphlets on philosophy, and I fancy a number of such hats can be found in New-York upon a number of pretty much such heads as that upon the shoulders of M. Giradin; but, on the other hand, the Comte de Mornay is very particular in the matter of hats, and would buy a new one if a single hair were turned the wrong way. A good portion of the joke lay in the President's look of surprise when he succeeded in raising the extinguisher. It was many years since he had had a tile of that kind in his hand, and his look of astonishment was decidedly ludicrous. But after all, he likes his old friend best. It has grown old with him. And—one important consideration—it offers no temptation to the men who leave early. It is curious what a difference there is in this matter of hats. The last time I saw the Emperor, before the revolution, at the horse-fair in the Champs Elysées, he wore a shocking bad tile, and one which men in our station of life could not afford to wear. But I spoke above of another incident in the session of yesterday. In writing of the stenographers some time ago, I told you that they stood up at a desk immediately under the tribune. Each time an orator enters the tribune to speak, a servant changes the glass of water upon the corner. M. Cherpin entered the tribune to throw cold water upon the law against the International, then under discussion. "Suppose one unjustly accused of being a member of this society," he said, striking the desk before him, "suppose that I was accused, what would happen?" With those words, which M. Cherpin intended to emphasize by striking himself upon the chest, he swung his hand against the glass of water, and the pitcher, upsetting them upon the heads of the stenographers, and turning the water all over their notes. The Assembly burst out laughing again, which gave the reporters time to wipe themselves off a little, but the break in the report this morning shows that the notes were not improved by this sudden wetting. ASHBY.

ITALY.

First Meeting of the Roman Bible Society—Increase of Anglo-American Studies—Prince Napoleon's Movements—France and Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

A remarkable meeting was held in Rome last night, one which marks the progress of the great reform movement now going on here. It was the first annual reunion of the Roman Bible Society. The place of meeting was at the Argentina Theatre. The great room annexed to that establishment was crowded, and hundreds filled the stairways and passages and adjacent streets, unable to get within ear-shot of the speakers, who for several hours set forth the aims and aspirations of the friends of the new Protestant organization.

Admiral Fishborne, of the British Navy, presided, and clergymen of different nationalities, of the Italian, English, American and other Protestant churches established here, were on the platform. Among the speakers the most eloquent were Rev. Father Hyacinthe and Father Gavazzi. It was the first occasion on which Father Hyacinthe had spoken in public in Rome, as his attention has been principally devoted to the new journal, the *Espérance de Rome*, the organ of the Reform party. No longer is any doubt left of the position of those who cut themselves loose from the Catholic organization, or of the extent of the influence which they are to exert upon this society, so recently freed from the restraints of clerical control. There are thousands of ardent young men who listen with eagerness to the eloquent appeals, mingled with patriotism and religion, now made. The Roman ear has long been a stranger to words from the mouths of priests which have taught love of country with love to God and desire for the salvation of the soul. This is the great instrument in the hands of the Italian party which cannot be wrested from them.

ANGLO-AMERICAN STUDIES.

Of late years a good deal of attention—particularly in the cities of the North—has been given in this country to the study of the English language. This interest seems to have received its first impulse at the time of the Sardinian alliance, to help carry on the war in the Crimea. It was then that Italians began to make a serious study of Anglo-American habits and institutions. The French language has always formed a part of superior instruction in the schools of the country, not only on account of the intimate relations of every kind existing with France, but for the conveniences of trade, and as a medium of communication with the crowds of foreigners that visit Italy. All the hotels and shops have been filled with attendants speaking French, with more or less skill in making themselves understood. This did very well in the past, but now thousands and tens of thousands of Americans and English travel who have no acquaintance with any other than their native language, and so the interests of commerce and society can best be promoted by the people of the country acquiring a knowledge of our English speech. But hundreds are also learning the language with reference to its utility in connection with journalism and the study of politics and literature. I know many in Italy who have a very thorough acquaintance with our tongue, and one of the proofs that the number must largely increase is such a fact as that of the formation lately, at Florence, of the Philological Society, to promote the study of languages among adults of both sexes, which circle, within a few months after its formation, had on its lists more than five hundred names. There seems to be a prospect that the English is to become more conspicuous, and supersede, to a considerable extent, the French language. The important fact is beginning to be recognized that the English is to be the great language of the future, and to be spoken by vast masses of populations in all parts of the world. It is at present the language of seventy millions of the human race, while there are ten and fifteen millions less speaking German and French. There are now more on the North American Continent whose language is English than in all the world beside, as any one can make out by a moment's calculation. While the population of the British Isles somewhat exceeds thirty millions, those among them who use the English speech are much below that number; and three or four millions will include all those in Australia, India, and the other small colonies and dependencies, which have inherited the mother tongue. But it is on the North American Continent where an unlimited development is to go on, and the forty or more millions of the present will be increased to one hundred millions at a time not more remote than the end of the century in which we live. Considerations such as these are those which impress the minds of ministers of public instruction in Europe with the importance of giving to the study of our language a leading place. The fact has lately been very conspicuously set forth that nations may live very near each other and remain ignorant of what each is doing or preparing to do, simply from inability to come into intimate communication by a knowledge of each other's speech. In this respect, France has discovered how far behind she is all other well-instructed countries. The Frenchman has discovered, to his cost, the folly of his conceit that all the world must learn his language, while he remains ignorant of similar sources of knowledge offered by other countries. Leading men in Italy are exhibiting an intelligence, which excites our admiration, in doing all they can to give a direction toward our cold, severe Northern school to the growing desire for knowledge, which now so happily exists among the better-conditioned classes of young men of the country.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENTS.

The Prince Napoleon arrived in Rome two or three days ago. The meeting with the King, his father-in-law, it is understood, will take place at Naples after the visit here is ended. As the Prince is lodged in Rome with his cousin, the Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, at the villa near the Porta Pia, there is a good opportunity for an exchange of opinions and counsels concerning the past fortunes and future prospects of the family. After Henry V.—the first choice of the Vatican for the French throne—the Clerical party, both in Italy and France, would prefer, to any of the other aspirants to power, the Bonapartes as the directors of affairs in that distracted country. A successor to Pius IX. is before long to be elected, and the prospect of Cardinal Bonaparte being clothed with the *porpora* is as good as that of any other member of the Sacred College. To encourage the hopes of the ecclesiastics, the Prince Napoleon may be authorized to tell them that the Bonapartes restored to power will do all, under the circumstances, that is within human power to do to help the now nearly forlorn clerical cause. On the other hand, assurances may be given to the royal family and people of Italy, that with a Bonaparte Emperor and a Bonaparte Pope there would be a better chance than ever of the acceptance of accomplished facts in Italy, and a reconciliation of antagonistic parties, with the consolidation at last of a true political and moral alliance between the two countries. This certainly is true, that all are looking for relief from the present uncertainty; the Italian Party ready to embrace counsels and party which will not lead to the sacrifice of good already gained, and the clerical combination with the hope of being saved from a final disaster. I am authorized to say that since the arrival of the Prince here the question has been distinctly put by a clerical visitor: "Do you have hope of the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty to power?" with the reply, "We have full confidence in such restoration." "Do you believe that the Emperor would endeavor to do anything to put the Pope back into his former position?" "Did I for a moment believe it, I would do all in my power to hinder his return to the direction of affairs." The Prince has decided to take up his residence in one of the hotels of the city, and after his interview with the King, his stay may be for some time prolonged. As he is *incognito*, he does not receive ceremonious visits, and he sometimes goes about the town on foot, unobserved, as his person is not familiar to the Romans, accustomed as they are to the endless procession of foreigners from every country. For the rest, never were diplomatic manœuvres, and political intrigues, more active in Europe than at the present moment. In an age of universal publicity, every princeling, as well as every vulgar politician, is obliged to descend into the arena, and fight for his place with the rest.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The nomination for the third time of a candidate for the post of Minister of France at the Italian Court, has awakened once more the hope that regular diplomatic relations may be established between the two countries. It is to be desired that Signor Fournier may come as soon as possible to his place and make an end of an already too long open question. If it be true, as reported, that the new Minister named is almost radical in his opposition to Papal pretensions, it will be a better claim than any other to the confidence of the Italians. If the Republican Government will go a step further and recall the Count D'Harcourt from his worse than useless mission at the Vatican, all the clouds will be removed which have for some time marred the serenity of this diplomatic sky.

THE SEASON.

We are in the full bloom of the early Italian Spring. The Winter has been mild, with little wind, no frost, and more sunshine than might be looked for even in the most favored invernal season. The Pincio is a mass of living green, and a month back I saw them cutting the first tender grass in the gardens on the Janiculum Hill, and smelt the sweet odor of hay, such as we are accustomed to in the month of June. The pansies have been laughing at us all Winter from under their fantastical bonnets of purple, yellow and blue. The apricot, plum, peach, cherry and almond trees have for two weeks past, with their superabundant bloom, given new beauty to our world, and the birds have come back from their visits to the African coast. ANGELICO.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Needed Reforms—Shameful Mismanagement of Some of the County Jails.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Prison Association of New-York, just published, has opened up a chapter of facts relating to the county prisons and penitentiaries which must arouse public interest in regard to certain sources of criminal and disorderly life for which the people and public officials are justly responsible in every county in our State. After twenty-seven years' experience in dealing with ex-convicts, and with the various evils of the convict prisons of the State, the Association seems to have renewed its inquiries into the preventable sources of crime by a careful visitation of all jails and penitentiaries, and a studious investigation of the personal and official history o criminal and disorderly characters in the several counties. The report evinces a healthful and fearless tone of inquiry, for it deals neither in words of crimination nor apology, but lays bare the facts which the people most need to understand.

The fact that the common jail is practically the common school of vice and crime, the penitentiary only a higher school, and the State prison, really a State institution, a college, from which the convicts graduate into permanent and almost hopeless criminal life—and certainly into a condition of social hopelessness—is abundantly confirmed by the testimony of the report before us. It is justly asserted that—

"The capricious methods and crafty cupidity that now characterize the management of criminal convicts serve to mature and foster a great body of professional criminals, graduates of jails, penitentiaries, and State prisons. They may be regarded as the products of this pernicious system of administration. The people begin to understand this, and they may justly demand such changes in the system and its control as will secure beneficial instead of pernicious results; self-supporting economy instead of prodigal waste and debt, the prevention of crime instead of an increase of it, and the saving of men and women instead of the destruction of citizenship, industry and virtue."

The reform which is needed in the system and administration of the penal institutions is set forth in definite terms by the Executive Committee of the Association, and to this we shall refer at a future time. The evidence upon which the people should form their judgment and demand the reform is first in order.

It is shown that to the six penitentiaries and work-houses in the State there were consigned during the year 30,416 prisoners. And the report says that

"The relations which these six penitentiaries sustain to the present management of the penal affairs in the State, the mixed purposes which they serve, and the peculiarities and wants in their organization, should be well understood before any propositions concerning jail improvement and the necessary measures for permanently effecting reform are set forth. It appears that while three of the penitentiaries have grown into the importance and functions of State prisons, the other three not only serve as State prisons for a great number of youths between the ages of sixteen and and twenty-one years, but are made to serve as the mere shelter under which are massed the vagrants, tipplers, petty criminals, and a debauched and corrupted mass of unworthy and unfortunate lives, that are, at frequent intervals, pushed out from public view, but neither taught nor strengthened for self-respecting and self-supporting work, by which alone they might possibly be saved from becoming a perpetual burden to the community and to themselves."

In the common jails and Police lock-ups in the State there were imprisoned, for a greater or less period, upward of 79,000 persons during the year; and in common jails it has been no unusual occurrence for convicts guilty of misdemeanors, and for prisoners awaiting trial, to remain six, eight, or ten months imprisoned. The condition in which Dr. Harris, the member of the Association who made the inspections, found these jails and their inmates, may be understood by a visit to the Tombs; yet some jails in the rural districts seem to exceed even this infamous City prison. For example, the report states concerning the two jails in Orange County:

"The county prison at Goshen was crowded, close, and offensive at the time of inspection. There were twenty-five prisoners there, one an abandoned girl of sixteen years. Twenty of the prisoners were under twenty years of age. The half-shire jail at Newburg contained thirteen prisoners at inspection. Their condition and apparent debasement were more deplorable and bestial than has been witnessed in any other jail in the State. Both of these prisons disgrace the County of Orange, and they are breeding criminals that will have permanent inheritance in the State Prison. None of Howard's descriptions of Newgate and the county bridewells of England a century ago are equal to the scenes actually witnessed by the writer in each of these prisons. Decency forbids a description of the manners, conversation, and acts of the prisoners. Even upon the Sabbath day every cell in the Goshen prison was strewn with obscene prints, which some vile person supplies through agencies that should be arrested. Several of the prisoners had become almost constant boarders in the jail; one of the most stalwart and inexcusable men of this class was, at the time of inspection, suffering, or rather enjoying his thirteenth commitment (this time for six months) for petty offenses, mostly in the nature of theft or mischief; and he states that already the county had boarded him two years and seven months under the Sheriff's care."

In the jail at Batavia, Genesee County, the report states:

"One of the prisoners was a professional burglar, nine of them had committed grand larceny in various ways, one was accused of malicious mischief, and the twelfth prisoner confessed he was guilty of arson. These were all lounging in one narrow corridor in front of their cells. The graceful and well-dressed professional burglar was the centre of attraction and influence—an accomplished villain, aged thirty-nine, and for fifteen years or more living in crime, excepting, as he was pleased to state, the four years that he served in the rebel army. He boldly and ingeniously justifies his career and ignominious profession, asserting that he has done more good than evil, and that the reign of Communism will eventually justify his acts. Upon his knee, at the first visit to the prison, sat a lad of twelve years exchanging the gossip of crime, and by his side sat a lad of eighteen years, a Boston boatman's boy, who, for three months, had been his accomplice in crime, doing the stealing and marketing for this crafty cracksman and contriver. The Boston boy was frank and manly, and wished to be saved from any further dependence upon, or companionship with, the Communist burglar. Two of these prisoners are boys only twelve and thirteen years of age, accused of grand larceny and an attempt at burglary. They are Rochester newsboys and shoeblacks, whose parents encouraged them in those occupations to keep them out of the truant home. Their active and largely-developed brains had planned a trip to San Francisco, with no other means than their blacking-kits and dead-head riding from place to place by railroad. Their experiment having ended in disaster before they reached the City of Cleveland, they stole a ride homeward by rail, but were ejected from the train at Batavia, and there pilfered what they could lay hand on for food, and marketable sales to aid them homeward. The committing Magistrate interpreted the acts of these two children as felonies, and thrust them into jail to await the grand inquest and a Supreme Court session, to be held some nine or ten weeks subsequent to the arrest."

The jail in Richmond County is on the list of badly-constructed jails.

With evidence like this before us we must demand reform, and radical and thorough uprooting of the causes of such abominations in the administration of not only the county prisons, but also of the entire system of penal institutions. We notice in the report before us that the Legislature is requested to take the necessary action for overthrowing the present corrupt system of State prison administration, by a concurrent resolution for amending the Constitution of the State. Let the resolution be adopted, and then let the popular ballot decide the necessary amendment in due time. But, in the meantime, will the Prison Association of New-York please to make the utmost endeavors to arouse attention to the great evils it has laid bare; and by all the means warranted by the laws, will its officers secure better care of the moral interests of prisoners in the jails and penitentiaries? It is plainly necessary that the new system of prison administration, whenever it shall be secured under the proposed amendment of the Constitution, should comprise the entire series of penal institutions, from the reformatories and jails to the penitentiaries and State Prisons.

CUBA.

Troublesome Negroes—Difficulties for the Future—News from the Seat of War—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent

HAVANA, Saturday, March 23, 1872.

Unless the Government is sufficiently powerful, and proceeds with great care and discretion, we are liable at an early day to become the spectators or victims of riots in the City of Havana; riots which are being fomented, and may assume a dangerous magnitude. For many years feuds have existed between the negroes inhabiting some of the poorer wards in the city, and homicides, assassinations and other acts of violence being common occurrences. The Police has been powerless to suppress these rows, and has not cared particularly to take pains to, as these negroes have confined their fights among men of their own class, and have left the whites unmolested. But this state of affairs has undergone a change, whites and inoffensive negroes being maltreated now, and, what is worse still, these disgraceful rows have gotten a political tinge, the negroes inhabiting the Barrio (ward) of Peñalver or Los Sitios, who are on a par with our Sixth Ward Roughs, enjoy the fame of being sympathizers with the revolution and enemies of the Spaniards, while the negroes of the Colon and Jesus Maria Wards are classed with the adherents of the Spanish Party and are opposed to the revolution. Nearly every Sunday an engagement of some sort would occur, until, eighteen months ago, patrols began to look in upon these negroes, and for a couple of weeks they kept comparatively quiet. Then the pugnacious fever broke out again, and of late not a negro inhabiting these wards has left his house without having one of those terrible Sevilla knives with him. These *sevillaños*, sometimes called *navaja*, are crescent-shaped daggers, with a very sharp point, arranged as a clasp-knife: the whole when opened is from one to two and a half feet in length, and in the hands of an Andalusian or a Cuban negro, is a most dangerous and effective weapon. On Sunday evening the Colon and Jesus Maria negroes united to attack the Sitio negroes in their own ward, and their first exploit was to give a white child five years of age seven wounds with their daggers. They then chased the clerk of the Clador, also white, on Tenerifa-street, and stabbed him eight times, after which they beat a retreat, to return again on Monday evening. The Jesus Maria negroes entered by the rear of the pork-slaughtering house and the Colon negroes from the Colzada de la Reina, the Sitio negroes retiring to their houses, only a few of the bravest and some Nanigos remaining in the street to form groups and await an attack. A Colon negro attacked a slight-built Sitio mulatto, the latter knocking him down twice with a heavy stone, and then using his sevillano knife to rip the negro open. The Jesus Maria negroes had in the meantime reached Sitios-street, every man armed with a dagger. The Sitio negroes flung stones at them. Some volunteers working in a large carpenter-shop came out and fired at the Jesus Maria negroes, some of whom started down Maloja-street, where they came across an old white man and his wife, whom they stabbed, leaving them weltering in their blood in the middle of the street. A young Cuban, a volunteer, saw this, and came running up to the perpetrators, a negro and a native of the Canary Island, who had made common cause with the Jesus Maria negroes. They offered resistance, when the little fellow fired at the negro, the bullet breaking his arm. Then he made for the Isleño with the bayonet, bringing him to bay, and marching him off as a prisoner. Another of the Colon negroes was caught in Dragones-street by the Sitio negroes, and killed by a dozen thrusts with their long knives. Patrols have since been sent to the Sitios Ward, and every suspicious-looking negro is at once followed and made to give an account of himself.

THE FUTURE.

But these negro rows are not only a sample of what these people really are, they also indicate what may be expected from this negro population the day they unite and seriously resist the authorities, against whom they are fearfully exasperated just now. The Police authorities are taking down the name of every free negro between eighteen and fifty years of age, and inscribing them on the rolls of the colored militia. The name once written, the negro is subject to military duty, and, as it is generally believed that no more troops will come from Spain, there can be no doubt but that the Government will send the negroes to the seat of war, especially as the negro troops now in the service have proved to be extremely useful and brave, and more capable of resisting the changes of the climate than the Spanish soldiers. But these negroes have no desire to go as soldiers, and unless they are taken off in small squads, a row may take place, in which the volunteers will be called upon to compel their unadmitted Fifteenth Amendment brethren to fight for them in the field. With the slave negroes in the field, working on the plantation, producing the sugar which sustains the war, and with the free (?) negroes fighting to keep the insurgents away from the plantations, it must be confessed that the negro has not got the best of the bargain with the Spaniard. Some negroes say they have no objection to pass the Summer on the Trocha, provided a company of white Havana volunteers occupies every alternate fort and station. All that is wanted now to make the thing complete is a regiment or two of Chinamen.

WAR NEWS.

The war in the Eastern Department does not show any very visible signs of change, and the Havana Press is silent on matters there, so that even the time-honored and stereotyped Spanish victories are no longer chronicled by believing and enthusiastic writers. VALMASEDA is now at Manzanillo, and will reach Santiago de Cuba in a few days, in order to keep the troops or rather the commanders moving, and see if he will succeed now in buying MODESTO DIAZ, his brother, and MAXIMO GOMEZ, or even some men of lesser importance. All former negotiations broke off, and MAXIMO GOMEZ has apparently but little faith in VALMASEDA's promises of money and honors; still it would not be very astonishing if GOMEZ or DIAZ, whose bravery cannot be doubted, did, at some early or late day, either leave the Island under an agreement with VALMASEDA, or even go so far as to surrender; although up to the present there are no indications of any defection on the part of these Generals. Still we must remember that they were once traitors to their own country, (San Domingo,) and joined the Spaniards during the invasion, fighting against their countrymen.... A number of engagements of minor importance have occurred in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, with varying success. The Cubans commanded by FIDEL CESPEDES, (private letters state that it was President CESPEDES,) made an attack on the town of Sagua de Tanamo, on the morning of the 5th inst. A small party appeared east of the place, when the troops went immediately in their pursuit, leaving only a small guard behind. The officer commanding this guard was foolish enough to send off half his men to support his commanding officer and attempt to cut off the retreat of the Cubans. This guard had hardly left town when over two hundred Cubans entered the place by the west side, killed and wounded about twenty soldiers and volunteers, who tried to defend the place, and after visiting every house and carrying off provisions, arms, ammunition and clothing, left again for the mountains. The others had also got off safely, and only one negro on the Cuban side was killed.... The District of Sancti Spiritus still offers a good field to the Spanish army to display their activity and valor, fights being of daily occurrence in this pacified district. Spanish reports announce that in a fight with the Cuban mulatto, Col. JESUS DIAZ, who, contrary to VALMASEDA's proclamation, and against the written notices persists in crossing the military cordon, and fighting when he had any chance of winning, the Spanish guerrillas killed fourteen of the band and captured seven prisoners; they state that one of the killed was JESUS DIAZ.... The Central Department enjoys comparative quiet, troops being numerous and Cuban bands of importance scarce. The Agramontes still move about, but their numbers have so decreased that they can no longer meet any formidable body of Spaniards, but continue to attack smaller bodies and convoys. At the latest accounts SANGILI, VILLAMIL, EMILIANO AGUERO and IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, with a united force of about 300 men, were near Guaimaro, having left the Najaza region ...An important capture has been effected by the Spaniards in the person of the Cuban General LICO PENA, who fell in their hands, with five followers, his hiding-place in the Paredones of the Picos Colorados Mountains having been betrayed for money by some person whom the Spanish commander does not name. LICO PENA was at one time a very prominent military officer, and when the revolution was at its height in the Cinco Villas he held the second highest position in the Jurisdictions of Trinidad and Cienfuegos. PENA is a native of Trinidad, and a man of more than ordinary talent, his immediate commander, the late Gen. FREDERICO CAVADA, having the utmost confidence in him. The fatigues and exposure of the campaign ruined his health, and for months he has been in the neighborhood of Villa Clara, trying to regain strength. As customary in such cases, there is hardly any doubt but that he will be executed in a few days....A very important event, and one which speaks more strongly of the decline of the revolution than all lying and pompous reports, is the re-establishment of telegraphic communication between Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, and the latter place and Havana. Private telegrams are not received yet, but official messages have passed freely. If we consider that this line is over six hundred miles in length, and that a large portion of it passes through the districts where the Cubans still maintain an offensive attitude, we must come to the conclusion that the revolutionists are closely pressed, and that the strength of the rebellion is decreasing.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Gen. CAYETANO FIGUEROA, the new General of Artillery in place of DON ANTONIO VENEUS, arrived by the last steamer from Spain, and Gen. JUAN CAMPAZANA, the new commander of engineers in place of Gen. CLAVIZO, is expected. With the departure of these two, all the prominent parties in the student massacre will have left the island, that event being the cause of their recall....Yesterday being Kaiser WILHELM's birthday, the different men-of-war fired a salute at noon, and at night the German frigate *Gazelle* was brilliantly illuminated with Bengal lights....Gen. FELIX FERRER, lately acting Captain-General, will leave for Spain in April; like his friend, Gen. CHINCHILLA, he has nothing to do and plenty to help him do it.

QUASIMODO.

TRIAL OF DUTCH HEINRICH.

The Case for the Prosecution—The Testimony of Mr. Baker and Others—The Defense.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, HENRY NEWMAN, alias Dutch Heinrich, was indicted for having, on the 14th of February, with a confederate, entered the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., bankers and brokers, corner of Cedar and William streets, and while his confederate engaged the attention of the bankers the prisoner contrived to steal from a tin box a package containing thirty-three $1,000 first mortgage bonds of the New-London and Appleton Railroad and a promissory note for $14,000 for which the bonds were sold as collaterals. The parties immediately decamped, but the robbery was instantly discovered and Heinrich arrested and identified as one of the parties. The case has attracted much attention, and during the trial the Court was much crowded. NEWMAN is alleged to be one of the most notorious criminals in the country. The prisoner was defended by WM. F. HOWE and Ex-Recorder SMITH. Evidence was given of a former conviction of NEWMAN and his identification as a convict in Sing Sing.

HENRY M. BAKER, banker and broker, firm of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., testified that his office is at No. 41 Cedarstreet; on the 15th of January last, thirty-three bonds, for $1,000 each, of the New-London and Appleton Railroad—from No. 365 to No. 397—were stolen; these bonds were held as collaterals for a promissory note of ALPHEUS SMITH for $14,000, which was also stolen; these documents were taken from a tin box in witness' office; a man came in on the morning of the day in question, and engaged him in conversation about bonds, and at this time another man came in and walked up to witness' table, on which the box lay; witness took a pamphlet off the table and handed it to the first gentleman; the second walked up and took a pamphlet off the table and commenced reading it in the middle of the floor; he had a piece of oiled-silk in his hand, as if he had a sore thumb. In a few minutes they both left, and shortly after witness found the piece of silk worn by the man who took the pamphlet off the table, lying close to the box. Witness identifies prisoner as the man with the oil silk; the box had just been opened, and the securities and notes were there before the prisoner came in, and in a few minutes after the two men left he missed them; the first man had got him to go over and look at a map while prisoner was in the office. Witness also stated that he had just opened the tin box, as Mr. ALPHEUS SMITH, the owner of the bonds, was to come that day and pay the note for $14,000.

The witness was cross-examined as to the identification of the prisoner, but nothing material was elicited.

WALTER GOODMAN, confidential clerk to Mr. BAKER, testified to having seen the prisoner on the day in question, standing inside the door of Mr. BAKER's office, which was next to his. On crossing over to the desk Mr. BAKER was showing the other man a map and he could not then see the face of the prisoner. They both left the office together.

EDWARD S. BABCOCK, a clerk, also testified to having seen the prisoner in the office, and the case for the prosecution here rested.

Mr. HOWE, on the part of the defense, said that this was a case of mistaken identity, and asserted he would be able to prove the prisoner was in Philadelphia on the day of the alleged robbery. Counsel made strong imputations against private detectives and their mode of doing business, and on concluding the case was adjourned to this morning.

American Institute—Mr. Henry Morton on "Fluorescence."

At the meeting of the American Institute last evening, President HENRY MORTON, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, read a paper on "Fluorescence," or that action by which rays of the higher purple, or even invisible light, such as produce most strongly photographic action, excite in certain bodies lower rates of vibration, resulting in the emission of light, generally of a red, green or clear blue color. This paper was illustrated by a number of striking experiments. Thus, a flask of solution of chlorophyl, (a green coloring matter obtained from leaves,) which is of an olive green color, being held in a beam of blue light proceeding from a "vertical lantern" appeared to be full of a blood red liquid. Various solutions colorless in ordinary light were then shown to exhibit the brightest hues when illuminated by the violet rays of the lantern, or those obtained from the electrical discharge of the Professor's large coil in rarified gases. The speaker then announced that in the course of the examination which he had been making of such substances, he had encountered one which he believed to be as yet unknown, and which possessed the property of developing light by fluorescence in a pre-eminent degree. This body was obtained from petroleum, and he would propose to take for it the name "Veridine." The word viridin had been already applied as a synonym for chlorophyl, but was now practically obsolete, and too appropriate to the present substance to be thrown away. The material from which this new body was extracted was given to the speaker by Prof. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, Mass., and by him in turn received from Dr. H. C. TWEDDLE, of Pittsburg, Penn. A large drawing of a flower, with leaves painted seemingly in light umber tints, was then shown and illuminated by electric discharges, when it appeared of the most vivid green. The peculiar fluorescent spectrum of this body, and its relations to the spectra of other substances was explained, and many other illustrations were exhibited.

Fatal Affray—Death in Bellevue Hospital.

On the night of the 16th inst. a man was found by the Twenty-second Precinct Police in a lumber-yard at Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, insensible and suffering from severe injuries to the head. He was conveyed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital and placed under the charge of Dr. RANNEY. When he regained consciousness he informed Warden BRENNAN that his name was WM. MANSFIELD, that he was a shoemaker, twenty-one years of age, and had been beaten by rowdies at the foot of Nineteenth-street, East River. For several days many persons called at the hospital looking for a missing man, named ROBERT J. HIGGINS, who resided in Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, and on going through the wards these parties identified MANSFIELD as the man they were looking for. He stated to his friends that he had been clubbed by rowdies at Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and afterward dragged into a lumber-yard, where his assailants abandoned him and he was found by the Police. HIGGINS grew worse, and, failing gradually, died at the hospital yesterday from compression of the brain, resulting from a fracture of the skull. Coroner KEENAN has assumed charge of the case.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 29—P. M.

Good Friday was duly observed as a Holiday on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room. The closing of these establishments caused general dullness in Wall-street. Some considerable Street sales of Gold are reported at 110½ ⅌ cent., and there was a fair business in Foreign Bills for Saturday's steamer at 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. for 60 days' London. There was not much employment for money owing to the absence of business in Stocks. The dealers in the Public Funds did very little by private sale. The Importers were busy at the Custom-house in passing their Goods, of recent arrival, and the Treasury Office received $1,013,000 in Gold for Customs Duties.

The London *Times* of March 16 has the following on Erie affairs:

"The news regarding the measures adopted by the New-York Legislature on the Erie question is satisfactory in its intrinsic bearing on the interests of that line, as well as on those of the Atlantic and Great Western. It evidently insures the complete overthrow of GOULD and his confederates, and that is the only point of special importance for the moment. The prohibition against any director of the Atlantic and Great Western line being a director of the Erie is apparently a needless provision, since it is understood that, according to the existing laws of New-York, no individual can be a director of more than one railway in that State; but as the Atlantic and Great Western extends also to Pennsylvania and Ohio, a repetition of the injunction so as to cover the whole line was probably considered necessary. In any case, the law must be regarded merely as an illustration of the way in which legislators still cling to the illusion that they can by personal restrictions protect the management of large enterprises, whereas these restrictions can always be evaded, and serve merely to entrap the public by a false show of security. The further clause adopted by the Legislature, requiring that every director of the Erie Railway shall be an American resident, breathes a still more narrow spirit. To the foreign share-holders the nationality of the directors will be a matter of indifference, so long as honest men are selected; but it is a discouraging symptom as to the progress of liberal ideas to find aliens prohibited from taking any part in the management of public commercial enterprises, and especially in such as have been carried out mainly by their own money.

The private telegrams today regarding the Erie movement state that the reason for the expulsion of GOULD from the Board of Directors not having been completed, consists in its having been discovered that there is no power to remove him except by arrest, and that as Gen. SICKLES would very properly consent to no compromise with him, this process will have to be resorted to. It appears that the laws just passed by the New-York Senate were assented to by Gen. SICKLES with the amendments proposed, it being no part of the policy of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to have any connection with the Erie beyond the ordinary running arrangements. Among the incidental facts which have transpired today by telegram is an important one, to the effect that it has been ascertained the earnings of the Erie line during the past year were $5,000,000 in excess of the sum reported by GOULD. The new organization stands as previously mentioned: JOHN A. DIX, President, in the place of GOULD; WATTS SHERMAN, Treasurer, and S. L. M. BARLOW, counsellor, in place of F. A. LANE, while the Executive Committee consists of John A. Dix, William R. Travers, S. L. M. Barlow, O. S. P. Archer and Homer Ramsdell, all of whom, with one exception, are pledged to purge the undertaking of GOULD and his accomplices, who are now entirely powerless. Mr. BISCHOFFSHEIM, as the London agent of the Erie Railway Company, deeming it inconsistent with that position to be a member of the Shareholders' Committee, has resigned in favor of Mr. WETMORE CRYDER, who has been long identified with the financial interests of America and Europe."

In a recent speech on the Tariff, Mr. MORRILL, Senator from Vermont, gave the following account of the Sheffield frauds on the Steel duties:

"The duty, when the value is seven cents or less, is two and a quarter cents per pound; when the value is over seven cents and not over eleven cents, three cents per pound; and when the value is over eleven cents, it is three and a half cents per pound, and in addition ten per cent. ad valorem. It would be supposed that such duties would be very difficult to be evaded, and so they are; yet under the last Administration the Sheffield makers of steel, with the aid of supple New-York houses, partners, agents or consignees, contrived to put many thousands of dollars into foreign pockets by evasion, until they were discovered and exposed by a Treasury agent, aided by Consul ABBOTT, one of the best officers ever in our foreign service. The process was to invoice the steel at seven cents, or at a little under eleven cents per pound, when it would escape the next higher scale of duties. The parties being the owners of the steel, as well after as before it was shipped, could fix the price at what they pleased without reference to the law, which requires the assessment of duties upon the market value of merchandise at the last place of shipment. Our Consul, however, got parties on the Continent to apply as purchasers for the same brands of steel, and thus obtained its real market price from the adroit venders themselves, which proved to be, as was well known it would, far above that fixed for the American market. The bad excuse made was that it was the general practice among the English makers of steel to put down the price for the American market. No actual sales were made at these low rates, but this trickery was necessary in order to keep the American trade. This stealing was at length stopped; but, of course, the parties were affronted, and I hope the accomplished Consul will not suffer for a faithful performance of duty.

The sharp profits of the New-York agents or consignees were dulled, *and of course they, too, were affronted—highly affronted*. I do not state it as a fact, because I do not know it to be so, but I have been told that it is to the promptings and activity of these New-York houses that we are indebted for the numerous petitions received the past Winter in relation to the tariff and Custom-house matters—commonly known as the 'yellow-covered literature' of the season—and which came with such precision, so elegantly decorated and enveloped, as to attract the attention of all the pages in the Senate."

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872. }

Gold receipts	$1,208,718 18
Gold payments	119,868 35
Gold balance	69,425,869 49
Currency receipts	352,524 78
Currency payments	1,064,567 87
Currency balance	5,634,712 75
Customs	1,013,000 00

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended March 13, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,698,198	Increase	£7,913
Public deposits	13,112,902	Increase	1,006,638
Other deposits	18,414,865	Decrease	52,774
Government securities	13,963,444	Decrease	32,000
Other securities	22,401,639	Increase	926,854
Notes unemployed	12,974,425	Increase	54,615

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,288,660, being a decrease of £389,505, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,094,274, showing a decrease of £287,455 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year
Bullion	£23,094,274	£21,809,665
Reserve	13,805,614	13,794,570
Notes in circulation	24,288,660	23,015,095
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅝	92
French rentes	56f. 77c.	51f. 90c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

A Standard Security.

WE OFFER AT PAR AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY, THE

7.30 BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Principal and interest payable in gold, and holders exempt from United States tax.

They are issued in the following denominations: Coupons of $100, $500 and $1,000; registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The redemption of 5-20s by the Treasury indicates low rates of interest to the public creditors hereafter, and large amounts of these bonds are being exchanged for Northern Pacifics.

All marketable securities received at current rates.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

☞A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90. As the road is finished and earning much more than its interest, the price is very low. Apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 29, 1872.

Trade on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was rather slow. Twenty-two cars of horned Cattle came to hand, and sold from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net, quality generally fair, with some good top Steers. On yesterday and today, at Communipaw Yards, horned Cattle sold from 9½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 5½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt., quality from common to good. Trade was a little off owing to these being the last days of Lent, and many lots were sold on estimate weight by the head. Sheep on yesterday and today sold in large lots from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.; trade slow; the markets closed weak. Live Hogs sold at 5c. ⅌ ℔. City Dressed were nominal from 5½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. Light Pigs, 6¼c. ⅌ ℔. The cause of these nominal quotations was this day being Good Friday. 'Change was closed.

SALES.

H. A. MOOREHOUSE sold for self and POST 90 Steers, Illinois good Cattle at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant. J. CHURCH sold for self 83 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7¼ cwt.; C. J. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOOD 90 Steers, Illinois tidy Cattle, from 12c. @12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; ULREY & CAREY sold for selves 85 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7¼ cwt. M. GOLDSMITH sold for self 184 Steers, Missouris, coarse fat Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; also 16 Missouri Oxen, very coarse, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7¾ cwt.; 38 Steers, mixed Missouris and Cherokees, common Cattle, from $63@$67 ⅌ head. T. MOSES sold for N. MORRIS 49 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, from 11½c.@12c ⅌ ℔., weight from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; also 33 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle at $82 ⅌ head. CHUSTER & LAUDERBECK sold for N. MORRIS 166 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7¼ cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 51 Steers, Illinois, nice smooth cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 14 very coarse Bulls. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 32 Steers, Illinois choice cattle, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; strong, also 34 Steers, Missouris, rough cattle, at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, 16 Steers, Iowas, common cattle, at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for N. MORRIS 118 Steers, Illinois good cattle, at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 111 Steers, Illinois, from common to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. C. KHON sold for self 99 Steers, Missouris, from common to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; also 32 Steers, mixed Cherokees and Missouris, fair cattle, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 168 Steers, Mixed Illinois and Missouris, plain cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 5½ cwt. to 6 cwt.; also, 32 coarse Missouri Bulls at $46 ⅌ head.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE, HOUVER and TIDCOCK sold 506 Sheep, weight 52,490 ℔s., at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.; 336 Sheep, weight 29,910 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔. J. N. TIDCOCK sold 755 Sheep, weight 68,000 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; 168 Sheep, weight 15,390 ℔s., at 10½c. ⅌ ℔. KASE and HOUVER sold 354 Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 86 ℔s., at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 190 Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 89 ℔s., at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for yesterday and today, 1,441 head of horned Cattle, 1,839 Hogs, 4,293 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals yesterday forenoon at Weehawken yards, 386 head of horned Cattle, 928 Hogs, on transit to New-York City.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—FLOUR quiet and weak for lower grades; other grades firm; sales of extra Winter at $6 25; Treble Extra, $7@$7 75; Family, $790@$8 75. WHEAT—Spring firm at $1 38 for No. 2; Winter excited; prices higher; $1 90 offered for No. 2 Red Winter, and refused; sample lots of No. 3 sold at $1 80. CORN dull and unchanged at 40½c.@41c. OATS dull and drooping; small lots of No. 2 sold at 38c. BARLEY quiet at 60c.@70c. for Iowa Spring. RYE dull and drooping at 74c.@77c. PORK lower; some speculative demand; sales at $11 50@$11 75. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; Loose Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides sold at 6c.@6¼c., to arrive next week; packed lots sold at ¼c. higher. BACON closed lower; sales of Shoulders at 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. LARD dull and unchanged; $8 offered; $8 12½ asked. Live HOGS dull at $3 80@$4 60. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$6 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, March 29.—WHEAT more active; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Treadwell at $1 72; 2 cars No. 1 Diehl at $1 80; 5 cars extra do., to arrive at $1 85; 1 car No. 1 Treadwell, in bags, at $1 76; 3,000 bushels Wheat to arrive by canal at $1 85; 3 cars No. 1 Treadwell at $1 80 and 5 cars No. 2 do. at $1 72. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN scarce; no sales. BARLEY unchanged; sales, two cars No. 2 Six-rowed State at 9¼c. OATS quiet; sale of one car No. 1 Chicago at 53½c. Receipts of CATTLE number a few hundred more than at this time last week. Market opened tame. Average quality inferior, and there is a decline in prices of from ¼c.@⅜c.; the range is from 6¼c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Market for Milch Cows dull; range from $30@$65. Market for SHEEP dull, and ¼c. lower, prices being from 7½c.@10c. Receipts of HOGS liberal, but market is dull; range, $5 35@$5 37½.

CHICAGO, March 29.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and active; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 20. CORN quiet but firm at 38c.@38⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE nominal at 69c. for No. 2. BARLEY easier at 49c.@49½c. for No. 2 Spring. PORK steady and a shade firmer at $11 35@$11 37½. LARD better at $8 15@$8 20. Bulk MEATS steady at unchanged prices; sales of Shoulders at $3 75@$3 80; Clear Rib Sides, $5 75@$5 87½; Clear Sides, $6@$6 12½. HAMS, in pickle, dull at 6½c.@8½c. HIGHWINES inactive; 83c.@83¼c. offered; 83½c. asked. Live HOGS dull and lower at $4 20@$4 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 72@$1 73. CORN dull; sales 800 bushels at 71c. on the track. OATS scarce; sales 700 bushels State at 53c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middling, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 86c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and unchanged. BUTTER unchanged. PORK dull and lower; sales at $11 50@$11 62½, cash; $12@$12 12½, seller June; $12 25, buyer June; sales, 2,000 bbls. at those rates. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; steam, 8¼c.; kettle, 8½c. Bulk MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 4c.; Sides, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. asked. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $4 35@$4 75. WHISKY dull and dropping; small sales at 84c.; buyers demand a reduction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—TOBACCO very active and prices stiff; sales, 190 hhds. BAGGING firm and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $7 50. GRAIN quiet and nominally unchanged; sales Corn at 60c.@61c.; Barley, 75c.@80c.; Rye, 85c.@90c.; Oats, 55c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Bulk MEATS—No inquiry; Shoulders, 5¼c.; sides, 5¾c.@6c. PORK quiet at $12. WHISKY steady at 85c.

BUFFALO, March 29.—FLOUR quiet; sales Western Spring at $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT quiet; sales of Duluth Spring at $1 44; White Winter at $1 65@$1 73. CORN active; sales 6,500 bushels mixed Western, in store, at 58c.; 2,400 bushels high mixed, on track, at 57c. OATS nominal; sales of Western at 43c.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 20⅞ for No. 2. OATS steady at 32c. for No. 2. CORN quiet and unchanged at 38c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE steady at 68½c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and unchanged at 58c. for No. 2 Fall. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 608 bales; exports, coastwise, 226 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 4,643 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,281 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 6,855 bales; to the Continent, 2,335 bales; coastwise, 1,710 bales; sales, 3,900 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 226 bales; exports, coastwise, 407 bales; stock, 20,212 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,696 bales; sales, 2,696 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,865 bales; coastwise, 1,637 bales; sales, 2,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 29.—COTTON dull and lower; Good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 191 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,188 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 31,958 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,375 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,188 bales; coastwise, 715 bales; sales, 3,360 bales.

MOBILE, March 29.—COTTON nominal; no price; holiday; net receipts, 224 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,186 bales; stock, 35,017 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,467 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,185 bales; sales, 4,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 29.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 101 bales; sales, 46 bales; stock, 3,789 bales; net receipts of the week, 717 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,216 bales; sales, 560 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—COTTON—No price given—holiday; net receipts, 2,105 bales; gross, 3,055 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,900 bales; coastwise, 639 bales; stock, 151,694 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, March 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 1: Nos. 162, 14, 123, 118, 101, 151, 105, 6, 7, 211.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary cases.—3219, Sargent vs. Winters et al.; 3224, Throckmorton vs. Throckmorton; 3351, Sonneborn et al. vs. Davis et al.; 3353, Haas et al. vs. Flanigan; 3369, Taylor vs. Brown; 3378, St. John vs. Harkins et al.; 3408, Gill et al. vs. Fallon; 3413, Pettingill vs. Helmbold; 3415, Bradley et al. vs. Buddensick; 3416, Shaff vs. Kinsdale; 3418, Gilman et al. vs. Sloss, Jr.; 3420, Kennedy vs. New-York and Boston Express Company; 3421, Claflin et al. vs. Elting; 3422, Claflin et al. vs. Smith, Jr.; 3423, Farnham, et al. vs. New-York Tap and Die Company; 3424, Harse vs. Grebenstein; 3425, Carney et al. vs. Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company; 3429, Carrington et al. vs. Burns. Calendar for argument.—2562, In the matter of Williams et al.; 2563, In the John McNeil Bankrupt; 3226, Connor vs. Davis et al.; 3254, Carrington et al. vs. Burns; 3321, Spinger et al. vs. Saroni et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—74, Martine vs. Grant et al.; 162, The People ex rel. Pierson vs. Green; 180, Williams et al. vs. Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 148, Mowry vs. Whitney.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—This cause was referred to in the statement of case No. 147, between the same parties, given yesterday. That was an action brought in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to enjoin the further prosecution of this suit, which was brought by Whitney to restrain Mowry from an alleged infringement of a patent granted to Whitney in 1848, and extended in 1862, for a process prolonging the time of cooling in connection with annealing cast-iron car-wheels. The defense was that the process was not new, and that the appellant had not adopted it in his mode of cooling cast-iron wheels. The decree was for the complainant, and the case being referred to a master for an account, the sum reported in favor of Whitney by that officer was about $120,000. It is here insisted that the Court erred in holding that Whitney's patent is protected against prior annealing processes, because former processes were confined to "unchilled articles," and also in deciding that the appellant's process was an infringement of the patent, when they were, in point of fact, essentially different. One cools by placing the wheel in a cool, and the other in a hot chamber.

The patent of Whitney is said to be invalid because there is no novelty in it. It is simply the application of a process well known to a purpose analogous to purposes to which it had been applied long anterior to the alleged invention. It is also urged that it is void because what is claimed is not useful, as the process would destroy the hardness of the rim (or chill) of the wheels, and thus detract from their durability. It is further contended that the Court erred in apportioning the profits of Mowry by the alleged infringement, and in overruling the exception taken to the report of the master.

C. B. Collier and A. G. Thurman for appellant; H. Baldwin, Jr., E. W. Stoughton and B. R. Curtis for appellee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTIONS IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, Mr. C. Spencer, counsel for James M. Woodhouse, convicted on Thursday of perjury, argued a motion in arrest of judgment on the ground that the affidavit on which the warrant for the arrest of Woodhouse was issued, was defective in form and substance, and conferred no jurisdiction on the Commissioner. Decision reserved.

Counsel for John Talbot, convicted of smuggling, argued a motion for the same purpose, alleging that the counts in the indictment on which Talbot was convicted did not sufficiently specify the property alleged to have been smuggled. The Judge held that if one count in the indictment described the property, as it did in this case, it was sufficient in the others simply to refer to that description without again describing the property. The motion was therefore denied.

A motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Chas. Marsen, convicted of smuggling a quantity of watches and jewelry, was argued by counsel on Wednesday last, the cause alleged being complexity in the indictment. Judge Benedict decided yesterday that the indictment was good; but another point raised, alleged want of jurisdiction in the Court, was argued yesterday, and on this the Judge reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of John F. Walsh, bankrupt.—In this case the bankrupt filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on the 27th of June, 1870; he was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and the matter referred to a register. While proceedings were pending, the bankrupt, on the 25th of March, 1872 filed another petition in all respects the same as his former one, the intent being to commence proceedings *de novo*, and to open the way to an application for discharge. The register decides that the second petition was of no effect, and Judge BLATCHFORD affirms the decision.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—44-INCH BAGGING.—Bagging, Buckrams, Burlaps, 10½c. Great bargains. Cassimeres, wool and union. A. LESTER, No. 103 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, LADIES' SPRING HATS.—THIS DAY, Easter Bonnets, Matinée Hats, elegant Dress Bonnets, at bargains, for Easter Sunday. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN C. KING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN Bankruptcy, of Valuable CLOCKS and CLOCK-FIXTURES.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM ADAMS, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Oakland Works, in the village of Sag-Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., the following described property:

1 large tower-clock, nearly finished.
3 unfinished tower-clocks.
A quantity of clock gear of various kinds.
12 clock movements, approved patterns.

A number of clock cases, (unfinished,) a lot of mahogany and other lumber, together with a large lot of locks, brass, iron, &c., &c.; one large and one small cutting-engine; a lot of belting, of various widths and lengths; 2 large tanks; spring balances; 1 stationary steam-engine; 2 boilers, 2 large force-pumps, 1 small pump; shafting, pulleys, hangers, an engine-lathe and tools, shears, vice, forge, grindstones, circular saws, benches, tools, 3 small lathes, and other articles.

This sale is peremptory and the terms are cash.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 30, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier 2 East River:

4,960 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,400 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Myromes*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier 6 East River:
3,360 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges, Mountain.
740 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Robert Dillon*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex *Idaho*.
340 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Anglia*.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS

AT AUCTION

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 7½.

One of the finest and most important collections of water-color drawings ever exhibited or offered for sale in this City, embracing brilliant examples by such artists as Vibert, Paul Marny, Bellecour, B. C. Koek-Koek, Brissot, Trayer, Ed. Frère, Hamman, Harvey, Van Beest, Zamacois, &c., &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PARTY OF ENERGETIC BUSINESS habits, and financially able to handle one of the safest and most profitable improvements in the market, can be fully satisfied on all points by calling at our offices. A full investigation solicited, and no pressure brought to bear on investor, as the business stands on its own merits. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., Consulting Engineers, No. 15 Wall-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, for cash, stock, fixtures, lease and good will of a first-class house-furnishing, hardware-store, on 6th-av.; established over thirty years; doing a good paying business; corner store, handsome plate-glass windows; stock small, fresh and well assorted. Address A. S. FERGUSON, No. 74 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED FIRST-class retail book business in which stationery and fancy goods are also largely sold. A clerk now in the store desires to purchase the business with some other person having from $5,000 to $15,000 to invest, or he would take a special partner. Address HOMER, Box No. 393 Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN established dry-goods business in Paterson, N. J., doing a fine cash trade of over $50,000 per annum; one of the best stands in the city; cheap rent, clean stock. For further particulars address Box No. 194, Paterson, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. By HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD. Second Edition, Thoroughly Revised and Corrected and Extended to the Classical Roots of the Language. Imperial 8vo, double column. $8.

II.

LEGENDS OF OLD TESTAMENT CHARACTERS. By Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, M. A., author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages." Crown 8vo. $2.

"One of the most curious and suggestive collections of myths that has ever fallen under our notice."—*Boston Transcript.*

III.

SERMONS PREACHED IN RUGBY SCHOOL CHAPEL. By Right Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE, D. D., Lord Bishop of Exeter. Third Series, 12 mo. $1 50.

First and Second Series, uniform with above, each $1 50.

Descriptive catalogues on application.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEXT WEEK
500 MAJORITY,
OR,
THE DAYS OF TAMMANY.

BRIGHT! SPARKLING! WITTY!

"AN EXCEPTIONAL BOOK OF TRAVEL"

AN AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD.

By Miss ADELINE TRAFTON.
12mo. cloth, $1 75.

"This volume is an exceptional book of travels. It is not a guide-book, but it is what we have long waited for in stories of European journeys—a rich, sparkling, racy account, by a racy, sparkling, irrepressible American girl."—*Troy Times.*

"Don't fail to read it. One of the liveliest productions we have read this Winter. Some of the sketches remind us of Dickens. Miss Trafton is one of the few people 'made to travel.' She has a taste for sight-seeing which peculiarly fits her for the office of wonder-finder. She is evidently of good health and a sunshiny temperature—believes in oxygen and out-door exercise. Can climb hills, cull flowers, or eat mutton-chops with equal flavor and satisfaction. When such a person starts off sight-seeing, the result must be a very charming volume, such as Miss Adeline Trafton has enabled her publishers to place before the public."—*Albany Post.*

"Few books of travel contain so much of fascination, and so nearly approach the popularity of a romance. Miss Trafton seems to have been always falling in with notable characters."—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

"The chapters read like the letters of a lively, quick-witted, and intelligent girl, determined to make good use of her eyes, with a merry humor, and a fund of practical good sense."—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

"To say that this young authoress has given us an entertaining book of foreign travel would be to award out scant praise to the wit, humor and keen appreciation of all that she encounters, which overflow her chapters with fresh and sparkling conceits."—*New-York Republican.*

"In the midst of all her half-reckless fun, you come now and then upon some little surprise of pathos, or bit of tender sentiment which gives you the same kind of pleasure which you experience when you find in an unexpected place a blue flower growing with a dew drop in its eye."—*New-York Tribune.*

"She has the eyes and glow of a loyal daughter of the Republic, and she tells with charming freshness all the notable incidents of the trip. It must have been sunshiny all the while in her company."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"The field of travel covered by these sketches has been occupied by numbers who have gone before, but the admirable style of Miss Trafton, and her wide-awake method of interesting the reader in matters which, at first blush, might seem trivial, make it one of the most readable books of its class."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Sold by all book-sellers and news-dealers, and sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK,
READY NEXT WEEK.

BEAUTY
AND THE
BEAST.

TALMAGE'S NEW LECTURE, ROUGH AND TUMBLE EXPERIENCE,

TO BE REPEATED (by invitation)
AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, }
Tuesday Evening, March 26, 1872. }

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned most earnestly request that you will repeat the lecture to which we have just listened with so much pleasure and instruction, at your earliest convenience. We feel assured by the public expression of the vast throng present this evening that we express the desire of thousands of your fellow-citizens. Hoping for a favorable reply, we remain, with esteem and respect, yours truly,

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith,	Rev. Alfred Taylor,
Samuel D. Morris,	St. Clair McKelway,
Thomas E. Pearsall,	William M. Pierson,
G. C. Halstead,	J. H. Cassiday,
B. F. Cogswell,	George Stowe,
W. M. Reynolds,	D. H. Gregory,
Frederick Baker,	Harris McKeever,
J. M. Rowan,	Charles Hopkins,
T. Edward Fleet,	George P. Clark,
B. F. Wells, Jr.,	G. G. Dunning,
R. S. Hobbs,	S. G. Taylor,
B. G. Grifling,	William J. Gelston,
J. B. McCoy,	A. Higgins.

REPLY OF REV. MR. TALMAGE.

Messrs. J. Hyatt Smith, S. D. Morris, St. Clair McKelway and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter inviting me to repeat the lecture entitled *My Rough and Tumble Experiences in California*. I will, in behalf of the same cause—the "Tabernacle Free College"—repeat the lecture, with additional facts and scenes, on April 10, provided that those who had tickets for the former lecture, but who could not come, be admitted by those tickets; and also that the price of new tickets be 50 cents instead of $1. Faithfully yours,

T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

NO. 287 QUINCY-ST., BROOKLYN, 27th March.

The conditions prescribed by the latter letter will be complied with, and the lecture will be repeated in the Tabernacle on April 10.

THE NEW POLITICAL ROMANCE,
500 MAJORITY,
READY NEXT WEEK.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK,
BEAUTY AND THE
BEAST.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the urethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872. FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.

ma16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of February, 1872. WILLIAM A. POND, Executor.

f24-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1872.

JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.

mh9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.

ja20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD BALDWIN.—SHOULD THIS meet his eye, he will greatly oblige by writing to his friends at Wavertree, near Liverpool, England; was lately staying at No. 114 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JANE GLESPPIE WILL PLEASE CALL at No. 421 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

WILLIAM SUGDEN.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—BILLIARD-TABLES EQUAL to best made, at forty per cent. less cost: slate beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c., $165 to $280. AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE COMPANY, No. 580 Broadway.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, 335 Pearl-st. (Harpers' building;) all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL.

IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$13 PER ton, hand-picked and delivered. Send orders to importer's yard, No. 333 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
SECOND QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, }
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
BOSTON, Mass., March 27, 1872. }

Sealed proposals in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, April 27, 1872, for the delivery of FUEL, FORAGE and STRAW, for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, at the following stations:

BOSTON, Mass., 100 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 400,000 pounds of Bituminous Coal, 87,600 pounds of Oats, 102,200 pounds of Hay, 26,738 pounds of Straw.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, Boston Harbor, Mass., 20 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 50 cords of Hard-wood, 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 21,900 pounds of Oats, 25,550 pounds of Hay, 22,944 pounds of Straw.

FORT WARREN, Boston Harbor, Mass., 50 cords of Hard Wood, 700,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 17,520 pounds of Oats, 20,440 pounds of Hay, 21,456 pounds of Straw.

FORT PREBLE, Portland, Me., 500,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 43,800 pounds of Oats, 51,100 pounds of Hay, 29,664 pounds of Straw.

FORT SULLIVAN, Eastport, Me., 50 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 400 cords of Hard Wood, 100,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 24,000 pounds of Oats, 30,660 pounds of Hay, 23,712 pounds of Straw.

FORT ANDREWS, Plymouth, Mass., 18,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw

FORT at CLARK'S POINT, New-Bedford, Mass., 21,233 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 4,380 pounds of Oats, 5,110 pounds of Hay, 1,488 pounds of Straw.

FORT CONSTITUTION, New-Castle, N. H., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT KNOX, Bucksport, Me., 19,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

LONG POINT BATTERIES, Provincetown, Mass., 11¼ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT McCLEARY, Kittery Point, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT PHŒNIX, Fairhaven, Mass., 11¼ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT POPHAM, Parker's Head, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT SEWALL, Marblehead, Mass., 11¼ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT STANDISH, Plymouth, Mass., 18,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

All of above supplies to be subject to inspection by such officer or agent as may be designated from this office. Wood to be sound, merchantable, dry, free from small or crooked limbs, and cut in lengths of not more than four feet. Coal to be of the best quality red ash, clean, of such sizes as may be required. Oats to be sound, fresh, of the best quality, free from dust or other defects, and delivered in good-well-sewed sacks. Hay to be of the best quality, well-cured timothy, securely baled. Straw to be of the best quality, clean, and securely baled.

Wood to be piled in Post wood-yards or sheds, Coal to be delivered in cellars or bins, Oats, Hay and Straw to be delivered in Post stables—free of expense to the United States; delivery to commence on or before July 1, 1872, and to be continued in such quantities and at such times as the public service may demand, *except at Boston, Mass.*, where regular monthly deliveries, in small quantities, at various points, will be required.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (the standing of the guarantors to be certified to by a collector or assessor of revenue or other United States official,) that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the guarantors will become his sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for its faithful performance.

Proposals must be made *on separate sheets* for the amounts of wood, coal, oats, hay, or straw, respectively, to be delivered at each station, stating the price per cord (128 cubic feet) of wood; per ton (2,000 pounds) of coal, hay, or straw, or per bushel (32 pounds) of oats, and price of sacks—at which the supplies will be delivered at each station.

Proposals may be made for delivery of the supplies required at any one or more of the stations.

No proposals will be entertained from persons who have failed to comply with previous contracts or bids, or from unknown persons not guaranteed; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not made in accordance with this advertisement, or not considered advantageous to the public service, or to accept such portions of any bid as may be deemed of advantage to the public interest, or to receive the whole or any part of the supplies that may be contracted for.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for ——" (wood, coal, hay, oats, or straw, as the case may be,) and addressed to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained, if desired.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Major and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Second District,
Department of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S }
OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 3d proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

50,000 pounds iron castings, four-inch pipe, elbows, sleeves, reducers, &c.

16,000 pounds iron castings, sash-weights.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S }
OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872. }

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS—TO IRON-ROOF BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 3d proximo, for the construction and erection of a corrugated iron roof, 50x80 by 28x20 feet, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the civil engineer at that yard.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, }
NO. 206 SOUTH 4TH-ST., ROOM NO. 2, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

80,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO.

Samples of the tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the stock or leaf not less than 28 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals.

Conditions, &c., can be ascertained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
Captain C. S., U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—HORATIO GOMEZ against THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN ROCKWELL, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,303.—In the matter of THE VIRGIL PRICE MANUFACTORY COMPANY, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Virgil Price Manufactory Company of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New York City, March 21, 1872.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Assignee,
mh23-law3wSa* Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the 30th day of March, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk Board of Apportionment and Audit.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.

GROCERIES, &C.

EASTER EGGS.

The Alturas Co-operatives, at their stores, Nos. 431 and 865 8th-av., offer the following as their price list for today:

Pure Milk, 7c.; fresh State Eggs, 13 for 25c.; Sugar cured Hams, 12c. White Butter, Lard, Teas, Coffee, fine Groceries and Meats at corresponding rates.

This statement can be easily verified.

No goods delivered. No credit given.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT—Miss Carlotta Leclercq. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralty Troupe. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU — Mr. James Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis. Matinée at 1½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire, and those which we are receiving from Connecticut, afford an example of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Our only desire is to place before the public the latest and fullest information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Our readers will remember the remarkable testimony of Mr. O'BRIEN and others before the Custom-house Committee, concerning the persistent efforts of TWEED to break up the Republican Party in this City, through the aid of Police Commissioner SMITH and Mr. GREELEY's local Committee. And yet we are told that because these gentlemen are not fed from the national Treasury, it is the duty of Republicans everywhere to break up the party.

A great deal of time is being consumed to no purpose in the arms investigation, in the recital by the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN of his opinions and information concerning the relations of M. VICTOR PLACE and the REMINGTONS. Except so far as these go to show the animus of DE CHAMBRUN's persistent efforts to involve REMINGTON in disgrace, even though he scandalized our Government, the testimony of the Marquis is singularly irrelevant. We think the country would be satisfied now to pass on to more important or less loquacious witnesses.

Amendments that Destroy the Charter.

Now that the true significance of the amendments inserted in the charter during its general discussion in the Senate have become fully apparent, it is evident that they totally destroy its character as an instrument for reorganizing the City Government in the interests of Reform. When the Senate was reported to have agreed to retain in office Messrs. GREEN and VAN NORT, it was generally understood that the appointment of the head of the Finance Department and of the presiding Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, had been merely taken for two years, out of the hands of the Mayor, and that the Commissioners of the Treasury and the other four Commissioners of Works would be elected this year by the Board of Aldermen, in the manner prescribed by the charter. It now appears that the Departments of Finance and of Public Works are to be absolutely controlled until May, 1874, by Messrs. GREEN and VAN NORT respectively. We have steadily maintained, and maintain now, that Mr. GREEN is the best Controller that New-York could, at present, have. We most emphatically dissent, however, from the opinion that in his Department the presence of associate Commissioners, elected by the Board of Aldermen, ought to be dispensed with. The minority principle is the essential element of the charter. If there be any virtue in it at all, it must be consistently carried out to its legitimate end—that is, the selection of the heads of Departments. Any amendment foisted on the charter, contrary to this principle, is equivalent to a condemnation of the entire system embodied in the charter, and must necessarily interfere with its successful working.

If this objection applies to the proposal of making Mr. GREEN supreme in the Department of Finance for two years, it applies with much greater force to the amendment constituting Mr. VAN NORT chief and sole Commissioner of Public Works till May, 1874. Mr. GREEN might be trusted not to abuse his power; Mr. VAN NORT certainly could not. Mr. GREEN was carried into office by the force of the Reform movement, and has done his utmost to assist the progress of Reform. Mr. VAN NORT was the appointee of HALL, the approved of TWEED, and has been the steadfast opponent of the passage of a Reform charter. The Committee of Seventy gave to the Department of Public Works a breadth of jurisdiction and a variety of functions which leave even TWEED's enormous aggregate of power far behind. As constituted under the charter, it assumes the functions now exercised by the Department of Docks, it is intrusted with the supervision of street-cleaning, it takes charge of the construction and maintenance of roads and boulevards, hitherto controlled by the Department of Public Parks—all in addition to its previous accumulation of power and patronage. It is simply monstrous to think of allowing a hitherto obscure and probably altogether unreliable man, about whom this much only is evident, that his type is that of the professional politician, to control unchecked for two years the enormous business and political power of such a Department. If it is desired to make Mr. VAN NORT dictator of the City, this would be a short and easy method to effect it. He could easily secure the election of a servile majority in the Common Council, and could man the remaining Departments, through this majority, pretty much as he pleased.

It would be the most egregious folly for the Committee of Seventy to take the responsibility of a charter containing any such amendments as these. Nor is the amendment providing that the Board of Assistant Aldermen should consist of two members elected from each Assembly District much less objectionable. It revives the vicious representative principle of the old Board of Supervisors, under its worst form. It makes a caucus nomination equivalent to an election, and confirms the rights of minorities by the peculiar device of recognizing but two parties, who, though they may differ widely in actual strength, have precisely equal representation. We understand that other amendments have been inserted in the charter by its friends in the Senate, which were expressly framed to compel, on account of their unconstitutionality, a refusal of the Assembly to concur in the bill under its present form. A Committee of Conference between the two Houses will thus become necessary, and we trust that the Legislature will not seek to stultify all its previous record by forcing so preposterous a bill as the charter now is, upon the people of New-York. Better have no new charter at all than this hybrid birth between corruption and Reform—certain to perpetuate the worst vices of its predecessor under the specious disguise of popular concession and restored Municipal independence.

The Connecticut Election.

It is probably not necessary, to remind our friends in Connecticut that there is as much danger from over-confidence as from undue depression. Everything points to a victory on Monday. The people have been thoroughly aroused; the Democrats are demoralized by their attempt to "make a change of front in the face of the enemy," and the vote has only to be got out fully to secure a splendid triumph. But the vote must be got out. The vigorous and well-directed efforts of the campaign up to this time will be wasted unless they are continued with even greater energy up to the closing of the polls. And this is a duty which falls on every member of the Republican Party having a vote in the State, as much as upon the leaders. The issues are equally and honestly made, so far as the Republicans are concerned. There is nothing in the platform or the nominations to which any sincere Republican can take exception. We trust that every man who has a right to share in the election of Monday, and who believes that the consistent course of the Republican Party entitles it to more confidence than the tardy, empty and deceitful professions of the Democracy, will take good care to use his vote on Monday, and to bring up any lagger whom he may find in his neighborhood.

It is not to be forgotten that there are lacking some of the elements of Republican strength in Connecticut this Spring which have heretofore had considerable importance. The influence of some Republican journals which has always been thrown with enthusiasm into the scale at every election, this year amounts to nothing. The course of the *Tribune*, for instance, is not even half-hearted. It has shown no heart at all. Its articles might just as well, or better, have been written by a candid, but pronounced Democrat. Among its first utterances (March 29) were the following:

"Messrs. JEWELL and HUBBARD, the rival candidates for Governor, are both worthy and able men, *either of whom will faithfully serve and honor the State if chosen for Governor. We believe each of the rival State tickets to be made up of like material.* Connecticut has been mainly under Republican rule since the Republican Party was organized, but her State officers have sometimes been Democrats, *and she has been well served by these as she has been by her Republican State officers and Legislatures.* Few States have suffered less by peculation and prodigality in office than she has, *no matter which party has ruled over her.* May she steadfastly maintain this honorable distinction!"

It is not a very efficient way of conducting a campaign to tell the people that, as far as can be judged by the past, "it is no matter which party rules." This is strange doctrine for a Republican paper, and all the stranger in that it is not founded upon truth. When we remember that Gov. JEWELL holds his present position solely because of his discovery and defeat of the grossest imitation of the Tammany election frauds, it becomes evident that there is a great deal of difference between the Democrats and the Republicans in Connecticut.

But the *Tribune* does not stop even here. It announces with apparent pleasure that the Republicans of Connecticut are "ignoring national issues." Well, if they are ignoring national issues, and there are no State issues, it is difficult to see what use there is in voting. As far as Mr. GREELEY's advice goes, there is no use. He returns to the charge yesterday, and in almost his last issue before the election, again urges on the people of Connecticut his opinion "that each of the candidates honors his party, and whichever of them is elected will serve with advantage to the State and credit to himself." Plainly, if the Connecticut Republicans should continue to "ignore national issues," and allow the candidate of the Democracy to be elected, it would not offend Mr. GREELEY. It would, as far as he allows us to judge, gratify him extremely.

We advise the Republicans not to afford him this pleasure. They have nothing in common with the motives which place Mr. GREELEY in his anomalous and discreditable position. They have no irons in the Cincinnati fire. They have nothing to gain by Republican defeats. None of them, so far as we know, wants to be nominated for President. We believe the plainest of them, if he had such an aspiration, would scorn to work for it by scheming to break down his party, by playing fast and loose with its cherished principles, by stultifying himself to speak nothing but praise of its life-long opponents. They all of them rejoiced in the New-Hampshire triumph, and none of them is so blinded by ambition as not to see that, if for nothing else than the false pretense of the Democratic platform this Spring, it does "matter" a great deal which party triumphs next Monday.

Office Seeking by Senators.

Of the five United States Senators who have assailed their brethren for office-seeking, none has been more virtuously indignant than Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, though it must be confessed that he has altered his tune since he is shown to have taken ten thousand dollars from the Treasury of the United States for a single argument before the Supreme Court, and since he has been proved to have made over one hundred recommendations to office, or references of applications, under circumstances which implied approval. The fee would never have been offered him, and the case he argued for it would never have been lost, if he had not insisted in defeating in the Judiciary Committee a bill which would have rendered the argument unnecessary. So, if Senator EDMUNDS, and at least one other Senator, had not respected the opinion of WILLIAM WIRT when Attorney-General, and refused the fee because they thought it illegal to take it, Mr. TRUMBULL would not have received the nice little sum, nor been compelled to protect himself behind the flimsy excuse that because the soldier GRANT, during a few days' tenure of office as Acting Secretary of War, offered him the retainer, the lawyer TRUMBULL, who assumed to argue one of the most important constitutional questions which ever arose, was justified in accepting a retainer which was of so doubtful legality that others refused it. We do not say that Mr. TRUMBULL's course was *clearly* illegal; but we do say that a little of that conscientiousness which he now parades would not have been misplaced when he, a Senator of the United States, took ten thousand dollars from the people of the United States for a brief service.

Since attention was called to these matters, Mr. TRUMBULL has not been so well satisfied with himself. We beg leave to remind him and the public of one or two other transactions, reflection upon which may tend to produce in his mind a little charity toward others. The Illinois Central Railroad Company received from the Government the most valuable land grant ever made to a railroad company. In consideration of it, the Company was bound, in time of war, to transport troops and munitions of war free of charge. Its officers, however, managed, amid the bustle of war, to procure the allowance of large sums for such services. When this was discovered, a vigorous movement was made in Congress to compel the Company to refund the sums so received, amounting, we think, to over a million of dollars, and this movement promised to be successful until Senator TRUMBULL appeared as its untiring opponent. He succeeded in defeating it, and within a short time a change was made in the management of the land business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by which a thoroughly competent man was displaced and Senator TRUMBULL's no more competent brother was put into a good place. This was, of course, done by some hocus-pocus of a transfer of duties and change in the mode of doing the business, but the general result was that the old incumbent continued to do most of the work, receiving good pay therefor, and Senator TRUMBULL's brother got a good salary, which he continues to draw. The coincidence was so striking that a Senator regardful of appearances would have been careful to avoid it. No doubt it is very wicked to recall such transactions as these, and is an evidence of our desire to "persecute" great men; but still the truth may be told, even of Senator TRUMBULL.

Mr. TRUMBULL's course in persecuting Gen. GRANT with requests till he removed the wounded soldier, Gen. BLOOMFIELD, from his pension agency, and procured the appointment of Senator TRUMBULL's own brother-in-law in his place, has already been referred to in the Senate. Emboldened by this success, he endeavored to compel the appointment of his own son as Collector of Internal Revenue for the district which we know as the Territory of Montana. But unfortunately for him, there had been a little transaction with the Marshal of that Territory through which the character of that son became known to the Attorney-General of the United States, and Gen. GRANT peremptorily refused to make the appointment. If Mr. TRUMBULL did not threaten vengeance for this refusal he is greatly belied.

We commend the remembrance of these transactions to the Senator from Illinois. It may have been without his knowledge, and against his vigorous protest, that his brother—and, we think, law partner—got the good place under the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It may have been defensible for Senator TRUMBULL to insist upon the removal of a crippled soldier, who though he went to the war for the country whose son he was, had not a brother-in-law who was a Senator. It may have been mere considerations of duty to the Government and the people of Montana which led Senator TRUMBULL to select Senator TRUMBULL's son as the most proper person to fill an important office. But the coincidence of all these facts in connection with the ten thousand dollar fee, and the one hundred recommendations for office, ought to have induced him to leave criticism of his fellow-Senators to some one who had not been like himself and Senator SCHURZ, persistent duns for offices. He surely need not have despaired of finding some one competent to undertake the task, if he had remembered that among his present associates is a Senator who is today as unable to understand how it happens that the President of the United States does not trust him, as he was thirty years ago to understand how a stray package came to be found in a mattress. But then we must not presume to speak of what SCHURZ or TRUMBULL or TIPTON have done amiss, because they are sacred from criticism, while assuming the greatest license in criticising others.

The Black-Mailer Again.

The failure of an attempt to punish a black-mailer in London has again attracted attention to this peculiarly hateful form of crime. The circumstances of the Twiss libel case were briefly these: A man named CHAFFERS, demanded money from Sir TRAVERS TWISS, under the threat of proclaiming that Lady TWISS, prior to her marriage, had been a woman of bad character. The money was refused, the threat was carried out, and the aggrieved husband prosecuted CHAFFERS as the author of a malicious libel. During the trial, witnesses were produced who proved the utter falsity of CHAFFERS' charges, while it was also proved that he had attempted to bribe witnesses to appear in his defense. No one doubted that the verdict would completely vindicate the aspersed character of Lady TWISS, when the case was suddenly terminated by her flight from London, and the discontinuance of the prosecution. Her flight has, of course, been interpreted as a confession of her guilt, and has undone the testimony of the witnesses, who, unless they one and all committed perjury, had fully vindicated her. Yet, ill-judged as her action unquestionably was, it ought not to counterbalance sworn testimony. The more intelligent interpretation of her disappearance is that she was totally unable to sustain the torture of the cruel examination to which she was subjected. It can easily be understood that to a sensitive, finely organized nature, nothing could seem worse than the prospect of undergoing in open Court the subtle cruelty of a long-continued and remorseless cross-examination. The man CHAFFERS, who is an attorney, conducted his own defense, and during the first examination of Lady TWISS, subjected her to what the *Spectator* calls, "the torture of filthy questions," for days. She passed the ordeal bravely, but the certainty of its renewal may easily have filled her with such horror that she preferred to risk the misconstruction which would be put upon her flight.

Whether she was innocent or guilty, CHAFFERS was none the less a black-mailer, for he had demanded money from the unfortunate lady's husband as the price of his silence. The Court informed him that he would hereafter be an object of contempt to every honorable man, but this reprimand was his only punishment. Now, it is certain that the severest penalties are deserved by the man who attempts, for mercenary motives, to destroy the character of the person whom he has selected to be his victim. It is within the power of any scoundrel in this City to bring an accusation like that of CHAFFERS against the wife of any respectable man. If the villain is resisted, as he should be, and if upon his trial for an attempt to levy black-mail, the innocence of the assailed woman be fully established, he will, nevertheless, have succeeded in inflicting an amount of pain measureless, and not to be adequately avenged. The torture of the examination to which she must be subjected cannot be comprehended except by the victim herself, while, in spite of the verdict which proclaimed her unsullied character, the mud of the trial through which she has been dragged will still cling in a measure to her garments, and she will have gained a notoriety horribly painful to a modest woman. The bold action of a clergyman of this City who prosecuted a black-mailer, will undoubtedly check for the present the audacity of the villains who prey upon the fears of timid clergymen. The escape of the black-mailer, CHAFFERS, may, however, suggest to them a new field of crime. Men who will defy slander themselves may not be so ready to meet in open Court the man who maligns those dearest to him. To play upon a man's fears for the peace and reputation of his wife, is easier and safer than to trade on the timidity of the man by attacking his own character. To meet this phase of crime, more stringent penalties against the black-mailers are demanded. Let attempted extortion, combined with wanton libel, be punished with at least the severity due to highway robbery. The black-mailer who undertakes to attack the character of men or women should be taught that he plays a dangerous game. And, above all, let there be no compassion for these scoundrels under any circumstances. The certainty of prosecution will soon put an end to their infamous trade, while any instance in which timidity pays a bribe for silence and safety, encourages the whole fraternity to pursue the search for further victims.

Lawyers' Gowns.

It is not generally expected that the far West should take the lead in matters of form and fashion. In these the trans-Alleghanian world looks to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, as they look to Paris and to London. But in one important department of costume a step has been taken on the other side of the Mississippi, which is at least in the right direction. The members of the Bar of St. Louis appear in Court now wearing the gown, which for centuries has been one of the distinctive marks of a learned profession. We may reasonably expect that the effect of this change will be, not to lower in any way the tone of the St. Louis Bar, but rather the contrary. Dress is not a matter of the first importance, but it cannot be set aside as a matter of no importance whatever. It has a significance, and it exercises an influence among all peoples, even those of the highest civilization, the most thorough culture, and the most genuine simplicity of life and manners. We may smile at the grave earnestness with which the French Chambers after each revolution have discussed the question of the official uniform of its members; we may reasonably regard the little horse-hair wig of the English barrister, and the ampler head-thatch of the English Judge, as grotesque, and almost ridiculous; and even the velvet, the gold lace and the breeches of European diplomacy may seem frivolous in our eyes, wedded as we are to that austerity of outward life which becomes a Republic where all men are valued only for their intrinsic worth and ability, and not at all for their external show or the splendor of their surroundings.

But the lawyer's gown is not liable to the objection which may be made to the wig; for it is no such imitation, or rather travestie of a part of the natural man, as that is, but a mere article of dress. We might well ridicule any people who required their soldiers to wear monstrous bear-skin moustaches of grotesque cut, and among whom the dignity and office of a General was indicated by a like artificial beard, extending from the eyes to the knees. Such a custom would be analogous to that of the British barrister and Judge in the matter of wigs. But the gown, as we have said, is a very different matter, and is free from all such objection. No dress could be simpler, less pretending, or less expensive. It simply adds the grace and dignity of drapery to a man who appears in a position in which he needs the effect of all the grace and dignity that he can attain. A Judge who is a sound reasoner and a well-read lawyer, is equally so if he sit in a robe, or in shirt and trousers. But for that matter so would he be if he sat without either robe, shirt, or trousers. He wears the latter for the sake of decency; and experience shows that it might be better if he wore the former for the sake of dignity and decorum.

The spectacle has been often presented of a Judge of one of our highest Courts sitting on the Bench or in Chambers in a heavy "flash"-looking overcoat, with the air rather of a South-western gambler than a dignified lawyer or even a well-bred gentleman, and at his side another man of the same kidney, a brother Judge or a legislator, invited there by the courtesy of the Bench. Both parties have seemed more likely to be engaged in swapping horses, or in settling a bet, than in hearing a legal argument; while close by them sat some pot-house politician or low and venal journalist, with whom they exchanged words and glances; before them a mixed and motley throng, some standing, others sitting, among whom it was difficult, if not really impossible, to distinguish the members of the Bar from the heterogeneous crowd of curious idlers; the whole assembly pervaded with that sort of ease and independence which consisted in a lack of respect for themselves, of consideration for others, and of deference to anything. The spectacle was not edifying; it was not one likely to impress any one with respect for the law that was administered in so shiftless and slovenly a fashion; and we need hardly say that the sort of law that has been administered in such Courts for the past few years, has been just what might have been looked for from them. Now, it is not to be expected that gowns will make honest men of scamps, or sound lawyers of pettifogging "shysters;" but it is reasonable to believe that the use of a simple and dignified badge of the profession would gradually, and not very slowly, raise the tone and refine the bearing of the Bar. Experience teaches this; and motives easily understood account for it. Such an effect of official costume was shown notably in a recent example in this City. Our Police force was raised from being a reproach and a laughing stock to a very respectable degree of efficiency and purity mainly by the adoption of a uniform. We can all remember how this uniform (one of the earliest and strongest advocates of which was a distinguished member of our Bar, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD) was resisted on the ground that it was undemocratic. But now, who thinks it undemocratic to recognize a policeman by his dress, and to yield an obedience at once, which he might otherwise, momentarily at least, refuse? The effect of such distinctive costume upon the wearers is always to impress them with a sense of responsibility, and to beget in them an *esprit du corps*, which is an important force in the preservation of professional purity and honor.

We may be sure that if our Judges sat in robes, and our counsel appeared within the bar in gowns, there would be more dignity and decorum than there have been of late in the proceedings of our Courts; and certainly we may be sure that there would be no less integrity, sound sense, and legal learning. The robes of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States cannot be assumed without a consciousness of the responsibility of which they are the outward sign; they cannot be seen without a sense of the supreme authority which pertains to the decision of their wearers. It is difficult to discover any reason why something of this elevating and impressive influence should not be diffused throughout the whole Bar. Its effect could not fail to be beneficial.

MINOR TOPICS.

The warmth of yesterday, which offered so fair a promise of an early Spring, also awakened the slumbering odors of the muddy streets, and forcibly suggested the smells that await us when the heat of Summer shall be here. Last year we narrowly escaped a visitation of cholera, and there is still good reason to fear that it may be with us next July. If we are to escape it, the streets must be kept clean, and the Street Contractor made to do his duty. Nassau-street has not been swept once throughout the Winter, and there are hundreds of streets in as bad a condition. Cannot BROWN be compelled to do something for his money?

A law by which M. THIERS desires to make membership in the International Society an offense, subject to very severe penalties, will have the effect of strengthening the Society as a revolutionary force, by making it a secret society. At present it is open in all its transactions, and it is therefore not so easy for political demagogues to pervert it from the real purpose for which it was formed. When it becomes a secret society, as it will when its membership is made a crime, it will readily fall into the path of all former secret conspiracies against the Government, and will then be, not only more distinctly revolutionary than it now is, but will be a better disciplined and more dangerous force. M. THIERS does not suppress the danger which he fears, but simply forces it to conceal itself.

The King of Denmark has been paying a visit to his son, the King of Greece, and if the reports in the Copenhagen journals are to be believed, the gratification of having a son with a crowned head must in His Majesty's case have been considerably tempered by realizing the very uncomfortabl conditions by which that head is surrounded. Athens is a beleagured city, with a bankrupt treasury. There seemed some ground for hope, when gentlemen of high position were murdered in a batch two years ago, that even Greek statesmen's minds might be awakened to the degraded position their country occupies in the eyes of the world, and that it would make a supreme effort to raise itself to a decent, if humble, position in the scale of nations. If the Kingdom is merely to continue a den of thieves, the sooner it is suppressed the better. We cannot imagine that any one would more gladly hail such suppression than Lord RUSSELL's victim, its young King.

There is a bill at present under consideration by the Legislature of New-Jersey which is worthy of serious consideration. By its provisions, the keeper of the State Prison is required to procure suitable employment for all convicts who have served out the full term of imprisonment. The object of the gentleman who has introduced the bill is, to prevent ex-thieves from returning to their former business for the lack of something better to do. Such a measure might be made to work well under exceptional circumstances, but we believe that it would fail utterly if applied indiscriminately. In New-Jersey they have placed the pardoning power almost entirely in the hands of a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it is to examine all applications of this kind. Now, if the bill in question were made to apply only to prisoners of good character, who have been set at liberty from time to time for sufficient reason, its utility would be obvious. Many young men who have taken the first step in crime would be glad enough to return to the honest way if they could find anybody willing to give them a chance. Employment for such men would be a boon indeed, whereas it could be of scarcely any advantage to the hardened villain who calculates upon serving out his sentence, and who looks upon it as a sort of disgrace to be found earning an honest living.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes the letter of a defaulter named JOHN W. TALLEY, which goes to show how far a single offence may interfere with the happiness of a life-time. This man, up to a recent date, occupied the position of tax collector in Henrico County, Virginia, and was, according to his own statement, prospering quite well, when he used the funds in his charge to help a friend out of a temporary embarrassment. The friend did not come to time, hints were circulated pretty freely that TALLEY was about to abscond, and through the excitement which the suspicion occasioned, he declares that he was induced to convert all his personal property into money for the purpose of making good the deficiency. Before doing so, however, he drank deeply, and gambled until the amount in his hands became so small that he was unable to do anything with it. In despair at his folly, he jumped upon a railroad car and started for Washington. He concludes his letter thus: "I have left my country, my wife, my child, my all, without saying farewell. May God bless my wife and child until they can be with me. My feet shall never touch Virginia's soil again until I have settled this debt."

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Henry R. Conklin, of the Market Savings Bank—His Capture in Montreal on Tuesday.

From a person familiar with the facts of the case we received the following statement: HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, was arrested in Montreal, on Tuesday last, by the detectives of this City, at the instance of Messrs. MAN and PARSONS, attorneys for the receiver. He left New-York immediately on the discovery of the bank's insolvency, and information having been obtained to the effect that Canada was his hiding-place, Messrs. THOMAS and SANSON and Mr. HEGEMAN, formerly a clerk in the bank, were dispatched in pursuit of the fugitive. They had obtained a writ of extradition from the authorities in Washington, on the plea against him of forgery in the third degree. With this they reached Montreal on last Sunday, and went to work to hunt up their man. They employed the local detectives, who were already familiar with the main facts in the case, and, on Monday, found that he was boarding in a small house on the outskirts of the City, under the assumed name of Fisher. They drove out to this place two or three times on that day, but, fearful of not finding him and causing alarm by unnecessary questioning, they made no attempt to arrest him. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning they went to the house, which was entered by the detectives, who were in possession of a search-warrant and an order for his arrest, and told the landlady that they wanted a man named CONKLIN. She said that there was no such person in the building and the only man in it was a Mr. FISHER. To his room the officers went, scenting their game and found him in bed asleep. One of them laid his hand upon CONKLIN's arm, and rudely shaking him, exclaimed, "I want you, Mr. CONKLIN." Starting to an upright position, the awakened man stared at his captors for a moment, and then fell back with a groan of dismay. He was compelled to arise and dress, however, which he did in fear and trembling. While he was doing so, a careful search of his room was made, which resulted in the discovery of a number of highly important letters implicating prominent members of the same institution. He was then removed to the City Prison, where he remains in close confinement. The reason that he has not been brought on to New-York is because the Canadian authorities hold him on their own warrant until the right to his extradition is clearly proven by his United States accusers. There is a design to utilize him if possible as a witness for the prosecution of depositors' claims, and the probability is that he will remain quietly in jail until some satisfactory course has been decided on with regard to him.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Services To-morrow in the Churches of New-York and Vicinity—Trinity Chimes.

The services in the several churches for Easter Sunday are to be of the most gorgeous and imposing character. The Resurrection Day is always observed with especial grandeur by the Roman Catholics, Ritualists, and Episcopalians. Every other denomination rejoices on that day. In the Roman Catholic churches especially, preparations on a gigantic scale have been going forward yesterday and to-day. Altars will be decorated with flowers and innumerable candelabra, and at each high masses will be sung. The officiating clergymen always wear their most magnificent vestments on this day, as a type of the Church's joy at the completion of the work of redemption. The Protestant Episcopal Churches are in their best dresses, and have prepared elaborate programmes for the day's celebration. The following is that of Trinity:

Processional Hymn 107, Ancient and Modern. Introit—Psalm 118, verses 19, 21, J. P. MORGAN. "Open me the gates of righteousness, that I may go into them, and give thanks unto the Lord. I will thank Thee; for Thou hast heard me, and art become my salvation." Kyrie, Second Mass, MOZART. Nicene Creed, Second Mass, MOZART. Sermon. Offertory, Third Motett, MOZART; "Glory, honor, praise and power be unto God forever." Sursum Corda, TALLIS. Sanctus, Second Mass, MOZART. Agnus Dei, Second Mass, MOZART. Gloria in Excelsis, Second Mass, MOZART. Recessional Hymn 113, Ancient and Modern.

Evening.—Processional Hymn, 107. Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118. Cantate, Deus Miserateur, Best in F. Anthem, Psalm 16, verse 11, HANDEL. Revelations xix., verses 6, 11 and 15: "But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell, neither didst Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption. Hallelujah! For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever. King of kings, and Lord of lords. Hallelujah!" Recessional Hymn, 145, A. and M.

At Christ Church will be performed the service called "The music of Easter Morn," at 7 o'clock, which comprises some of the best selections of the masters. There are fifty voices in the choir. At 7½ o'clock will be the Holy communion service, at 10½ o'clock the morning service, and at 7½ o'clock the evening service.

This is the programme for Easter Sunday's services at the Church of the Redemption, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street:

Morning Service, 10½ A. M.—Opening, "The strain upraise of joy and praise;" Christ our Passover, W. JACKSON. Te Deum Laudamus, HUNT. Jubilate, JACKSON. Psalm 47. Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen today," DANKS. Afternoon, 3½ o'clock—Gloria in Excelsis, Cantate, BRIDGEWATER. Psalm 96. Hymn, "Ye faithful souls," &c.

In the morning, at the Church of the Ascension, the Bishop of New-York will administer the right of confirmation. The services will be appropriately grand.

There will be a Litany and communion service in the forenoon at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-third-street, and at 4 o'clock P. M. a children's festival.

The St. Anne's Free Church Congregation of Deaf Mutes will see Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET's sermon.

At St. Timothy's Church, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, west of Eighth-avenue, there will be morning services at 10½, confirmation at 4 o'clock P. M., and evening services with a sermon at 7½ o'clock.

At the following churches there will be also services morning and evening:

St. Mark's, Second-avenue and Tenth-street; St. James', East Seventy-second-street; All Saints, corner of Henry and Scamel streets; St. Stephen's Church, Home Chapel, No. 89 East Twenty-ninth-street; Seventh-street M. E. Church; St. John's M. E. Church; Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, at Henry and Market streets; Grace Chapel, East Fourteenth-street; the Reunion M. E. Church, East Seventeenth-street; Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-avenue; Second-street M. E. Church; The Church of the Apostles, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue; Church of the Puritans, Chapel of the University; the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church; the Church of the Strangers; Plymouth Baptist Church; Madison-avenue Baptist Church; West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church; Christian Church, Twenty-eighth-street; the First Baptist Church, Thirty-ninth-street and Park-avenue, St. John's Memorial Church, West Eleventh-street; the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East Seventh-street; Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street; Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; the Central Baptist Church, West Forty-second-street; the Berean Baptist Church, Downing and Bedford streets; Anthon Memorial Church, Fortieth-street; Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street; All Souls Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street; the Church of the Resurrection; St. Luke's M. E. Church, Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue; Church of the Reformation, East Fiftieth-street; Allen-street M. E. Church; Lexington avenue M. E. Church, Fifty-second-street.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, there will be morning service.

Introit: Voluntary organ, introduction to the Oratorio, "praise to God," BRISTOW. Solo, "The Trumpet shall Sound," 1st Cor., xv., 51, 52, Messiah. Chorus, "Sleepers, Wake," Mat. xxv., 1., St. Paul. Sentences: Anthem, "Christ our Passover," BUCK. Psalms for the day—2, 57 and 111. Glorias, MOSENTHAL. First Lesson, Exodus, 12th chap. to 57th verse. Te Deum, FAIRLAMB, in F. Second Lesson, Romans, 6th chap. Jubilate, FAIRLAMB, in C. Solo, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," Messiah. Ante Communion Service. Gloria Tibi, BRISTOW. Hymn 98, "Christ the Lord is Risen Today." Sermon. Offertory. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling," HAYDN. Prayer for the Church Militant. Communion Service. Hymn 391. Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

Evening Service.—Introit. Voluntary organ, selected from the Messiah, HAYDN. Hymn No. 70, LUTHER. Psalms for the evening, Nos. 113, 114 and 118. Glorias, MOSENTHAL. Gloria in Excelsis, MOZART. First Lesson, Exodus twelfth chapter to thirty-seventh verse. Cantate, MOSENTHAL. Second Lesson, Acts second chapter to twenty-second verse. Benedic Anima Mea, BERG. Hymn 335. Sermon. Hymn 424. Hallelujah Chorus, Messiah. Benediction.

In the evening a full musical service will be given at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Among the selections to be rendered will be "The Inflammatus," from ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater," and "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," from HANDEL's "Messiah." The choir of the church will be under the direction of a well-known amateur, and will be largely increased in numbers, and in solo artists.

The following is to be the programme at St. James' Church:

Processional—"Christ the Lord is risen again." Prayers. Carol—Easter Bells. "Let the merry church bells ring." Selection X. Gloria in Excelsis. First Lesson. Chant, Cantate Domino. Second Lesson. Chant, Benedic Anima Mea. Crede and Prayers. Carol, "Smile, Oh sky! God's praises."

TRINITY CHIMES.

Mr. AYLIFFE will ring the following programme of Easter carols and hymns on Trinity Church chimes, commencing at 10 A. M., previous to the service:

No. 1. Ringing the changes on eight bells. 2. Easter carol, "Christ is Risen." 3. Easter carol, "Fill the Easter Font." 4. Easter carol, "Christ the Lord is Risen." 5. Easter carol, "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring." 6 Easter hymn.

Besides the above, many other services will take place. Indeed there will not be a place of worship closed upon that day, as it is considered the greatest day in Christendom.

IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the several churches have made the most liberal preparations, vieing with New-York in the effort to celebrate the day properly. At St. Ann's Episcopal Church there will be fine music at the services.

At the Tabernacle, Mr. BEECHER's church, and other notable places of worship, eloquent addresses and fervent prayers will be offered. The City of Churches will surpass even its former efforts on Easter Sunday.

IN STATEN ISLAND.

At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Clifton, a solemn high mass will be sung and services will also be held in the other R. C. churches.

St. Paul's Memorial Church will be handsomely decorated. The choir will give some unusually fine music, both morning and evening.

At the Church of the Ascension, Rev. Mr. IRVING will officiate for the last time, previous to his leaving for Canada.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.--XXIX.

The Remington Works at Ilion.

ILION, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

"London is the metropolis of England; England is the greatest country in the world, and I am the Lord Mayor of London," was the definition of his own importance of one of the celebrated successors of RICHARD WHITTINGTON, "twice Lord Mayor of London." The "second term" principle was apparently appreciated in those municipal days. Well, there is the little town of Ilion, lying on the west bank of the Erie Canal, where it runs parallel with the Mohawk River, the central point of an amphitheatre of picturesque hills, and the home of the REMINGTONS. In Homeric phrase: "Then uprose the great warrior REMINGTON, and spoke," and a small straggling village was gradually changed into a thriving, busy hive of humanity. Ilion boasts a population of 4,000 souls. The REMINGTONS, when the gun-works are in full work, employ 1,400 men. Allowing for journeymen and casual laborers, this force must form no inconsiderable portion of the bread-earners of Ilion.

Surrounded by much larger and far more imposing looking brick buildings, is the large wooden erection, in which, in 1846, Mr. REMINGTON, an industrious, thoughtful mechanic of an inventive turn of mind, hazarded all his hard-earned savings as a gunmaker. It occupies the site of the small one he started with in 1829. The present employes of the works point it out in solemn fashion, doubtless remembering the long-ago dead man, who was its genius and founder. The workmen inside, plodding at their lathes and drills, seem to bear an air of solemnity not observable in the other shops. Perhaps they have worked in that same shop from boyhood, and feel a sort of solemn family interest in it. Judging from the other buildings I should say that it is evidently from respect to their father's memory that his three sons, his business successors, do not rebuild it. It was there the old man loved to work, even to the last. "Better to wear out than rust out," was his favorite maxim. So he worked on till he died in 1861, and his son, PHILO REMINGTON, the eldest of the three brothers, has known many a hard day of skilled labor in that same workshop. He is today one of the most skilled of the many skilled mechanics who live by the business. Many an invention, many an improvement in the machinery for making the more delicate parts of a rifle or a pistol, have been originated by him or from suggestions offered by him to his workmen; though he has invariably stood back and allowed the working man to take the honor and the profit. I am told that, in consequence of this unvarying custom of his, some of his working men have made fortunes in this way. I did not hear this from Mr. REMINGTON himself, but from his employes. The great Remington breech-loading rifle was patented by one of the workmen of the establishment; though the firm have purchased the patent right from him. The spirit of the old man seems to have fallen, like Elijah's mantle, on his successors; for they, too, love mechanical bent, and encourage it wherever they see it.

The Remington Armory comprises twenty-five different buildings, which occupy twenty-three acres of land in the heart of the town of Ilion. Two races, running from States Creek to the Erie Canal, pass through the works and furnish them with a valuable amount of water-power. Were I to give the dimensions of these buildings I do not think the figures would afford so good an impression of the size of the works as the following items: There are in the works three miles of shafting and twenty-five miles of belting. Now, any one who has visited a machine-shop can easily picture to themselves what a vast number of machines it takes to require so much motive power. Not so very long ago the works, for a whole month together, turned out on an average 1,400 rifles and 300 revolver-pistols a day! This was, of course, exceptional; but the average capacity of the works is rated by the firm at 1,100 rifles and 200 pistols a day. To appreciate the amount of this production, it is absolutely necessary to visit the works and see the numberless processes a gun-barrel goes through before it is fit for use. And then there is all the wood-work of the buts and tips to be made and fitted to a nicety.

The Remington rifle is a breech-loader of apparent simplicity, but demanding the most skillful construction. There is no raising or displacement of the barrel at the time of loading. A breech piece, working on a locking lever, when drawn back, permits the insertion of the cartridge, and the trigger cannot fall till this breech piece is sprung back into its place, because of the locking lever. By this means no premature explosion of the cartridge, which would be apt to burst the rifle and injure the marksman from the breech being imperfectly closed, can take place. The breech piece is kept closed in the act of firing by the locking lever; the trigger is locked by it when the barrel piece is open. But, simple as is the construction of this breech-loading gun, it fires very rapidly. Mr. Winkle would have been constrained to exclaim, had it been invented in his day, that "it went off" at the first snap of the trigger; and the brown leather-gaitered man would have been saved much outward anxiety and still more internal or *sotto voce* blasphemy. At the trial for which the Belgian Government offered prizes for competition to all comers, it was awarded the first prize; having been fired fifteen times, taken to pieces, put together again, and fired fifteen times more, in the short space of one minute and thirty-nine seconds. Mr. Winkle would have taken more than that time to fumble his cap on to the nipple of his old muzzle-loader; and an inquest would have been held on the brown leather-gaitered man before he could have reloaded it. The judgment day would certainly have arrived before he could have taken it to pieces and put it together again.

This rifle was first popularly introduced in 1856, at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein troubles in Europe. In April of the following year, Denmark, who had taken 20,000 already, ordered a further supply. During the war between France and Prussia, 150,000 of the Remington rifles were supplied to the French Government. The Pasha of Egypt has had 60,000; Spain, 75,000; Rome, 10,000; South America, 10,000; Sweden, 30,000; United States Navy, 24,500 rifles, pistols and carbines. (5,000 rifles and 5,000 pistols are now being made for the United States Army;) South Carolina, 5,000; even Japan has invested in 3,000, and about 100,000 have been supplied in miscellaneous quarters. The firm have now contracts on hand which compel them to produce over 1,000 rifles a day. But in addition to this great production, the REMINGTONS make any number of rifles, guns or pistols to special patterns; and send shot-guns and fowling-pieces all over the world. I saw a stack of barrels which looked like odds and ends in one of the shops, and was told that they were the custom orders. A man out in Texas or Wisconsin sends word he wants a certain gun, and as soon as the barrel is rolled and bored, his letter of instructions is attached to it to prevent any possible mistake as to its destination. This is a somewhat troublesome part of the gun-making business, as true sportsmen are as exacting about the bore, weight, length, shape, and all the other points in the construction of a gun, as a woman is with her miliner over the shape of a bodice, or with her bonnet-maker over the style of a killing hat for Long Branch or Newport. But the REMINGTONS take as much trouble, in reality more, about a single shot-gun as they do about 100,000 rifles for an army, for reputation's sake.

When I was at Ilion yesterday, a short, thick bar of steel, about six inches long and four inches in diameter, was placed in my hand. It was bored. "From Sheffield in England; that is the embryo gun-barrel," I was told. I turned it round, I looked through it. I turned on the tap of my imagination to the full; but I could see no falling partridges, no buffalo king of the prairie biting the dust, no soldier welcoming death for the sake of victory. Had I not seen something of iron and steel working of late I should have been inclined to have apostrophized that lump of bored steel, "You can't fool me." But a workman produced one of these same bars, red hot from a heating furnace, ran a rod with a shoulder to it through the bore, and hurried with it to a rolling-mill. Through it went, coming out longer, but preserving the bore, the rod left behind by reason of the shoulder preventing its passing through the rollers. Another rod was put in, again the growing barrel went through, and the process was repeated sixteen times, till there was the gun-barrel in the rough. Yes, that is a short and quick process of creating a deadly weapon! One of the indirect drawbacks to the Remington works is the chilling remembrance of dearly-loved friends and relatives whose death-warrant was signed by a touch of the trigger of one of the weapons made there. There are few of us whose regrets, however, have ever been brought into direct contact with the contemplation of such an idea. The man who makes the deadly rifle is surely no worse than he who wields it. But when we put the crape on our hats we are not always just in our weight in putting two and two together.

But this same rifle-barrel, when it has been rolled, is about the roughest looking thing you could think of, to be worked into that highly-polished, smooth-surfaced metal that we cannot help studying while listlessly wandering along the streets of New-York, peering through the windows of every store we pass, and occasionally dropping on a gun-shop. Good heavens! What a row of guns and revolvers often confronts us from the windows of a New-York sixty per cent. pawnbroker! But, like the Irishman's gun, they are a little accustomed to shoot round the corner, especially in the hands of Tammany rowdies. The guns in the legitimate gun-store windows are quite another sort of thing. At the REMINGTONS' agency in New-York, you can buy a gun and amuse yourself by hitting the point of a needle, if you are only sufficiently clever. But then its bore is perfect. The boring of it, after the quality of the metal, is the great thing. This and rifling are the most important features. The making of the locks, triggers, stocks, &c., is, in these days, purely a matter of mechanical operation; unless the automatic machinery goes wrong they must be according to pattern. But in boring and rifling mechanical skill is the one desideratum; if either be untrue, the barrel may burst, or the shot fail the truest aim. The rifling is done by a very small cold-steel chisel inserted in a long rod firmly attached to a rapidly-revolving wheel, which also moves up and down a platform. The barrel is run over this rod and placed firmly in position. As the wheel revolves the chisel in the rod cuts the rifling in the barrel; and as the wheel advances and retires very rapidly, the twist of the rifling is very elongated. The appearance of the rifling on looking through a barrel is very much like a long piece of apple-paring. The next process is the polishing. This is done by a simple contrivance which polishes any number at one time. Several guns are attached to a machine which works up and down; each barrel passing through an expanding and contracting band of leather, well covered with emery powder, and outside a rod which simultaneously polishes the inside. From the polishing room the barrels are taken to the testing room, where they are put to the severest test. Two men work this department. They load forty barrels at a time, with 280 grains of powder and 500 grains of lead in each, and carry them into a small room, arranged for the purpose, to be all discharged at once. They are placed in position, wedged, and held down by a heavy beam. A train of powder is then laid to all the touch-holes, every one hurrying out, and all is ready. The whole thing looks like an improvised mitrailleuse. The double doors having been carefully closed, the tester strikes a small rod of iron protruding through the wooden partition, with a hammer. The rod is driven into a percussion cap at the end of the train of powder and the explosion of the charges in all the rifles immediately occurs. The value of this test is very great; the ordinary charge being seventy grains of powder and 250 grains of lead. The barrels are afterward tested with 150 grains of powder to see if they have been strained by the first test. The roof and walls of the testing-room show that gun barrels can burst. The barrels are then steeped in boiling acids, which give them the peculiar shade of color they generally have. The mottled appearance is produced by heating them in boxes filled with charcoal, and then dashing them, while red-hot, into a solution of ammonia.

In other buildings the rolling, tempering and polishing of the bayonets is carried on. The steel bar to be converted into a bayonet is passed through a succession of rollers with dies in them; each successive die being longer and smaller, and approaching more nearly in shape to the bayonet, when it leaves the last roller. The whole operation is similar, to a great extent, to rolling angle or bridge iron; with the exception that the shape is given by a pattern die, on the rollers, instead of by the pattern of the rollers themselves. The slots in the shoulder of the bayonet, for fixing it on the barrel of the rifle, are all cut by punches. The polishing is done on the emery wheels.

The cartridge factory, though, to my idea, on a large scale, does not seem to be considered by the REMINGTONS as commensurate with their gun-making business. Still, they keep a great many hands constantly at work, and can easily make from twelve to fifteen million cartridges a year, and could enlarge their capacity to double or treble that amount at a very short notice, in case of necessity.

One of the prominent features in the Remington character is restless activity. If business flags a little in the gun trade, they immediately turn the use of some of their innumerable machine-shops to the production of other manufactures. After the close of the French war, they converted one of their buildings into a sewing-machine factory, and are now able to turn out 500 machines a week, their gun lathes and drills being particularly suitable for working the smaller parts of a sewing-machine. They have also quite lately taken up the construction of Mr. BAXTER'S new steam-cars for street railroads, and have contracted to build 100 of them. Two will be completed within a month. The advocates of these cars, in summing up their advantages over the ordinary horse-car, say that the boilers are entirely safe, and burn the smoke perfectly. There is no noise or puffing of steam, and the car can be stopped and started in half the time required by the horse-cars, and can be run as slow or fast as may be desired; while the cost of fuel is less than half (in proportion to the power) of any locomotive or dummy ever made. But the great point in the invention is its being able to ascend grades up to 400 feet to the mile, without any complication of gearing or machinery, but having a simple direct connection similar to a locomotive. It does not do this by the force of momentum, but can be stopped and started on any part of the grade without difficulty. In fact, it can do all that the horse-car can, and do it much better, and at a small fraction of the expense, both in first cost and in the running, and will actually save more than all the cost of the horses and their keeping. Without attempting to discuss the merits or the probabilities of the success of these new cars, I think some credit is due to Mr. REMINGTON for giving Mr. BAXTER all the facilities of his splendid workshops in endeavoring to carry out his design, and in agreeing to build 100 experimental cars for him. In these days of clamor for rapid transit, these cars should have the fullest and fairest trial. If they will do what Mr. BAXTER vouches that they can do, they will be an immense boon to the dwellers in large cities; above all, to New-York.

But a still larger enterprise than either of these adjuncts to the gun-works, are the Remington Agricultural-works—a large three-story brick building, with a frontage of 400 feet, standing on the Mohawk River side of the Erie Canal. The business was established six years ago, and gives employment to 175 more of Ilion's male population. There would be some difficulty in getting the "natural-born" farmer out of this establishment. "We won't go home till morning" would be unceasingly whistled from his agricultural lips, and he would spend a day of bucolic revelry after his own fashion, like the naturalist or geologist, whichever he was, who spent his only holiday in the year in the British Museum, among the cases and objects of which he was the loving custodian the remaining 364 days. Every department in the works is carried on with Mr. REMINGTON'S love of thoroughness. In speaking of them to me, he seemed to be more interested in them as specimen agricultural-works, than as a means of making money.

Here you see mowers, reapers, plows and hoes and rakes being made by thousands, all the work being done by machinery. I saw a lump of steel converted into a square hoe, and another into a heart-shaped one, in what an Irishman would call "no time." I saw them tempered and polished. I saw them tested, and they were almost as pliable as a Damascus blade. I stood for several minutes in solemn contemplation of about 500 plow-shares, and my respect for plow-shares has increased immeasurably, though I do not at all pretend to a critical discussion of their merits. I fear nature forgot all about plow-shares at the moment she was arranging my phrenological bumps. But I have a habit of trusting an honest-looking face, and one of the most perfect of rustics, who was investing in a Mohawk Valley Clipper plow at the time I was endeavoring to imbibe the knowledge of its wondrous capabilities, cast on me such an honest look of disgust on the betrayal of my lamentable ignorance, that I shall believe in those Mohawk Valley Clipper plows till I die. That man did not believe in me. I revenge myself by believing in him. I fear, too, that Mr. SHERWOOD, whose mowing-machines are exclusively manufactured here under his own superintendence, was not favorably impressed with the acumen of my system of agricultural mechanics. But he should remember that his oscillating knives are not at all to the mind of the unsophisticated. They carry death and destruction to nature's beauties. And however valuable to the farmer, we, who are not what CUVIER would designate graminiverous, don't care much for hay, and are not so apt to appreciate the good qualities of even Mr. SHERWOOD'S mowers and reapers, as those who swear by blue grass. We rather glory in the butter-cups, the marguerites, the bright scarlet poppies, and the corn flowers; and have a lurking sympathy with the small birds who steal existence from the pockets of the well-to-do farmer.

But farmers think otherwise, and, looking only to a bountiful harvest, go for the Remington plows, mowers, reapers, hoes and all other agricultural implements. The proof of the pudding is in the eating! These Remington Agricultural-works sold last year 2,500 mowers and reapers, 5,000 plows, 500 cultivators, 30,000 cultivator teeth, and a large number of hoes and rakes. The last item is always an exceedingly variable one. During the six years the works have been in full operation, they have made as few as 10,000, and as many as 23,000, hoes in one year.

But, even here, the Remington restless activity displays itself. I saw some cotton-gins being put together, and inquired what they were doing there. The reply was: "Oh, we make cotton-gins of a superior kind here. We often make two hundred or three hundred gins a year." In the foundry I saw men at work on heavy iron beams. "What are they for?" I asked. "Oh, we build bridges about here and in other parts of the State; railroad and other bridges." The fact is, these REMINGTONS inherit a mechanical spirit, and, as I have said, a restless activity, from their father. They cannot be otherwise than busy. If guns are not in demand, they make pistols; if pistols are not wanted, they make cartridges: should cartridges become a drug in the market, they burst out in sewing-machines, horse-cars, cotton gins, bridges, plows, mowers and reapers, or anything else that strikes their fancy, or that Col. SQUIRE, their able and energetic director in New-York, may suggest. They have created Ilion; they are bound to see that Ilion gets along, and they attend to their own and Ilion's business. They build churches and homes; they give $100,000 or more to colleges—Syracuse knows more of that matter than I do; they treat their workmen like fellow-creatures, and Ilion shies its cap in the air for the REMINGTONS and the Remington Works.

A. P.

The German Liberal Republicans.

At the call of a committee, formed a few days since by an organization of German Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District, a meeting of Germans was held at No. 200 Third-avenue last night, to take action to extend the movement among the Germans in the other districts of the City. Mr. THEISSEN was called upon to preside, and Mr. MERZ acted as Secretary. A resolution was passed indorsing the resolutions of the Nineteenth Ward Organization, calling for a thorough civil service reform. Several subcommittees for district organizations were appointed, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

"The Parthenon," by Mr. F. W. Church.

Mr. CHURCH'S picture of "The Parthenon," painted for Mr. MORRIS K. JESSUP, is now on view at the Goupil Gallery. The Parthenon has been justly called "the noblest monument in Athens and the World." Built of Pentelic marble, under the superintendence of PHIDIAS, by ICTINUS and CALLICRATES, it rises from the brow of the hill on which it stands in sublime grandeur. Unfortunately it is not perfect, but enough of its grand front remains to show what it was when untouched by the hand of time, or of the Vandals who subsequently attempted to destroy it. Up to 1867 the figures on the pediments, believed to have been executed by PHIDIAS himself, were still perfect. Now they have disappeared. In 1867, the interior of the temple was thrown down by the explosion of a Turkish bomb. The front columns of the peristyle escaped, but eight on the north and six on the south side were overturned, and at the beginning of the present century, Lord ELGIN carried off a considerable number of the friezes, which are now in the British Museum.

Mr. CHURCH'S picture represents the Parthenon as it is today, disrupted and dismantled. In the foreground are two broken but erect columns, belonging to some other building, and around them are its ruins. On the hill-top, full in the sunlight, stands the Parthenon, grand in its decay. In the background is a range of lofty hills. A few patches of grass near the temple alone break the monotony of color, which would otherwise be somewhat disagreeable. So far as mere execution goes, there is little to find fault with in Mr. CHURCH'S picture. The treatment is broad, simple and effective; the color harmonious, and the gradations nicely preserved. The shadows are not quite so transparent as they might be. Like Mr. CHURCH'S "Jerusalem," it is a beautifully executed and striking picture. It will remain on exhibition at GOUPIL'S for some few days, and we have no doubt will prove a great attraction.

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DOWN THEY GO!—The costly hair dyes that require hours to bring out a dull unnatural tint are being driven out of the market by HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, the cheapest, the purest and the best article of its kind sold in America.—*Advertisement.*

Nitrous Oxide.

Colton Dental Association have given the gas to 56,500 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Have you Cancer, Scrofula, Ulcers, any blood or skin disease? BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S Cundurango is the surest and best purifier. Price $3 per bottle. Sold at druggists, and at No. 60 Cedar-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 31, will present sundry features of special interest.

Among the original sketches specially prepared for our Sunday issue, will be found an article on EASTER. This will furnish an instructive and interesting account of the mode of its observance in various countries, together withits antiquities, legends, and historical significance.

A VISIT TO A FREE AND EASY will form the subject of a very racy and amusing paper. An account will be given of the people found there, of their peculiar methods of enjoying themselves, and of the general accompaniments of a very singular scene.

The EXPERIENCES OF A JOCKEY forms the title of a realistic sketch, giving a page from the biography of a peculiar product of modern civilization.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

ART NOTES from local studios, and a letter on FOREIGN ART GOSSIP, from a special correspondent.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containining the newest gossip, at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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MARRIED.

CRAGIN—PERRY.—In Chicago, on the 19th inst., WM. P. CRAGIN to Miss LOUISA C. PERRY, daughter of Robert Perry, all of Chicago. No cards.

NITCHIE—DUNCKLEE.—On Thursday, March 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph T. Duyres, D. D., HENRY E. NITCHIE and ELIZABETH W. DUNCKLEE, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BRONSON.—At Aiken, S. C., on the 28th day of March, ISAAC BRONSON, eldest son of Oliver Bronson, of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRD.—On Thursday, morning, March 28, EDWARD F. BIRD, in the 24th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 150 East 45th-st.

BROWN.—In Morrisania, on Friday, March 29, HANNAH BROWN, in the 92d year of her age.
The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment, where the funeral will be held today at 1 o'clock.

BURDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, PERRIN BURDICK, in the 68th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 First-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

CAVANAGH.—On Thursday evening, March 28, Mrs. MARY A. CAVANAGH, widow of the late James Cavanagh, in the 59th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEPEW.—On Thursday, March 28, of pneumonia, ISABEL LANGLEY, daughter of E. Holbrook and Helen I. Depew, aged 9 months.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 30, at 3½ P. M.

DE FOREST.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1872, GERARDUS DE FOREST, aged 85 years, 4 months, and 21 days.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock, from the Reformed Church on 34th-st., near 8th-av., without further notice.

FELLOWS.—At Aiken, S. C., on Thursday, 28th inst., EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORBES.—On Friday, March 29, SARAH, only child of Joseph and Sarah M. Forbes, aged 4 years.
Services at residence of parents, No. 227 West 12th-st., Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives of family respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER.—Thursday morning, March 28, of lingering consumption, at the residence of her mother, Kalamazoo, Mich., HELEN, daughter of Francis P., and the late O. H. Gregory, and wife of John Gray Foster, of Foster Brothers, of New-York.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Scott Foster, No. 15 Charlton-st., this City, on Sunday, March 31, at 2 P. M. The remains will be removed on Monday to the Newburgh Woodlawn Cemetery, via Hudson River Railroad, by the train which leaves the Grand Central depot, at 10½ A. M.

GREACEN.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday afternoon, March 28, CORNELIA B., wife of John Greacen, Jr.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Rye upon the arrival of that train.

GRINNELL.—At Genoa, Italy, on Friday, Feb. 23, JULIA IRVING, wife of Moses H. Grinnell.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock.

GILLEN.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, 28th inst., WILLIE HAMILTON, aged 11 months and 11 days, only child of William H. and Margaret A. Gillen.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Passaic, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 P. M.

HAWLEY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday morning, 28th inst., in the 87th year of her age, CATHERINE KING, relict of William Hawley and daughter of the late Gen. Joshua King, of Ridgefield.
Funeral services from the Congregational Church, at Ridgefield, on Saturday 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—At Paris, France, on Jan. 31, GEORGE T., eldest son of Thomas Hunt.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 30, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

HAYNES.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New-York, March 29, of typhoid pneumonia, JOANNA H., widow of the late John Langdon Haynes.
Funeral services will be held on Monday, April 1, at 1½ o'clock from her late residence 1st-av., between 4th and 5th sts. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11½ New-Haven train.
☞ New-Hampshire and Massachusetts papers please copy.

HAGEMAN.—At Nyack, N. Y., on the 28th inst., LUKE V. HAGEMAN, M. D.
Funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. today.

HEASLEY.—Suddenly, March 28, GEORGE WEBSTER, eldest son of Robert and Margietta Heasley, aged 22 years and 8 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, corner Amity and Macdougal sts, on Monday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

LAIRD.—At Harlem, March 27, JAMES SAMUEL LAIRD, son of James and Sarah.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 West 127th-st., on Saturday, March 30, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.; steam-boat from Peck-slip at 10 A. M.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 29, EDITH MAY, youngest daughter of Hiram W. and Henrietta Mead, aged 17 years and 2 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 109 Fort Green-place, on Sunday, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 29, MARCUS MITCHELL, Esq., aged 66 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 217 West 38th-st., on Monday, April 1, at 4 P. M.

NORTON.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 28, 1872, MARY JANE, daughter of the late Heman and Julia Norton, in the 60th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Rev. Theo. S. Brown, No. 462 Wyckoff-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Fifth-avenue cars from all the ferries pass near the house.

OGDEN.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on the 29th inst., JOHN OGDEN, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Monday, the 1st prox., at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J.

PERKINS.—On the 29th inst., of pneumonia, RICHARD SULLIVAN PERKINS, Jr., only child of Richard S. and Susan K. Perkins, aged 2 years.
Funeral will take place at No. 172 East 79th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, March 26, JOSEPHINE VAN BEUREN, wife of Dr. James B. Reynolds and daughter of Col. M. M. Van Beuren.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SHELDON.—At North New-York, Friday, March 29, EMMA, wife of Hersey Sheldon, Jr., and daughter of John Barry.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 135th-st., North New-York, on Monday morning, April 1, at 11 o'clock.

SIBLEY.—On Thursday morning, March 28, of pneumonia, Mrs. HANNAH SIBLEY, in the 98th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, C. P. Baldwin, No. 54 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, Saturday at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Vol. XXIV. No. XLVIII. (Spring number.)

CONTENTS:

- I.—Ancient Inhabitants of Europe and whence they came.
- II.—John Caldwell Calhoun.
- III.—The Evolution Theory.
- IV.—Archbishop Spalding.
- V.—The Mediterranean and the Vicissitudes it has witnessed.
- VI.—Assassination *versus* Fraud.
- VII.—German View of German Unity.
- VIII.—Russian Literature.
- IX.—Notices and Criticisms.
- X.—Appendix—Insurance, Good, Bad and Indifferent.

Among the topics discussed critically are, qualifications for Cardinals, funeral oratory, plagiarism, Western book-making, money *vs.* life, &c. All having or intending to have policies would do well to glance at the comparisons and contrasts, facts and figures, in the Appendix.

The work may be had from agents in all parts of the country. General agents, American News Company. A specimen copy, postage paid, sent by the editor to any part of the United States or British America on receipt of $1 25.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 30, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TRY THE
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
DRY SILLERY AND "EXTRA."
For sale by all the wine dealers.
SHULTZE & TAILER, sole Agents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

PROF. MAGNER CHALLENGED TO drive a vicious, unmanageable horse, owned by W. S. Johnson, corner 31st-st. and 8th-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 118 West 30th-st.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Committee on Admission will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 181 Chatham-st., for the purpose of receiving applicants for membership. All Republicans of the District are invited to attend.

DENNIS SHEA, President.

WM. F. [illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, March 29, being Good Friday, no sales were made at the Exchange, and but little, if any, business transacted on the street. For to-day, however, the following auctions are announced by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.: Receiver's sale of the leasehold premises known as No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets, and fee of house and lot on Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale of house and lot on Eightieth-street, near Lexington-avenue. In reference to the auctions for next week, our list of Monday will, as usual, contain full details, but the following proposed transactions deserve notice at this time, and to them attention is called: Receiver's sale at the Exchange, on Monday, April 1, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of the valuable property on the north-east corner of Broadway and John-street, known as No. 192 Broadway and Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 John-street; also, sale at public auction on Monday, by S. DINGEE & CO., at Paterson, N. J., on the ground at 12 M., by order of the Riverside Land Improvement Company, of 2,500 lots located in that city, and most eligibly situated. This sale was advertised to take place in October of last year, but adjourned, as a number of improvements then in process had not been completed. Since this time, however, streets and avenues have been laid out and graded, and the auction for Monday next is announced as positive. An excursion-train for the sale will leave the foot of Chambers-street, via ferry, at 10 o'clock, for which tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth-street, or at No. 82 Cedar-street. The sale of City building lots situate on leading up-town streets, to take place at the Exchange on Wednesday, April 3, WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer, is also one well worthy the attention of investors, as from circumstances the lots must be disposed of without reserve. The result of this transaction is, in addition, one which will be waited for with interest, for thereby a good indication of the real strength of the market will be shown.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 28.

Beekman-st., s. s., No. 83, 83.2 ft. w. of Cliff-st., 30.11x107	$65,000
Essex-st., w. s., No. 81, 22x87.6	12,500
Houston-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 20x50 } Catharine-st., w. s., No. 58, 22.5x65 }	26,000
Mott-st., e. s., 75.8 ft. s. of Houston-st., 50x86.10	nom.
Perry-st., n. s., 40.4 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 19x75	12,000
Spring-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Washington-st., 20x60	11,000
Thompson-st., w. s., No. 183, 135 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 22.7x100	20,000
4th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Greene-st., 20x56.6	15,000
7th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x91	18,000
10th-st. E., No. 87, 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x94.7, 5-9 part	8,271
16th-st., s. s., 195.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	13,000
28th-st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	13,000
48th-st., n. s., 616.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5	26,000
51st-st., n. s., 362.10 ft. e. of 6th-av.; 21.2x100.5	nom.
53d-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	30,000
59th-st., n. s., 121.10 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21.10x100.5	18,500
70th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 230x100.5	43,000
74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2	26,500
111th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.10	4,500
1st-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 30th-st., 24.8x75	3,000
4th-av., n. w. corner 64th-st., 100.5x100	40,000
10th-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 69th-st., 20x65	15,000
10th-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x80	4,500
Dyckman Homestead, No. 3, lots 479 to 486 inclusive, Nichols-place, s. w. corner Prescott-av., 183.4x230.5x302.11	17,000
Dyckman Homestead, No. 3, lots 477, 478, 487 and 488, Nichols-place, s. s., 183.4 ft. w. of Prescott-av., 51.9x262	5,500

LEASES.

Chatham-st., No. 5, store, 3 years, per year	1,200
University-place, No. 12, 3 years, per year	2,300
32d-st., West, No. 121, 3 years, per year	1,600
1st-av., No. 89, store, 5½ years, per years	1,200
8th-av., No. 456, 3 years, per year	1,520

Friday, March 29.

Allen-st., e. s., 129.5 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 24.8x87.6	$30,000
Crosby-st., e. s., No. 133, 62.5 ft. n. of Jersey-st., 20.10x73.1	10,000
29th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	32,500
32d-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	9,250
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15x98.9	8,500
53d-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	30,000
54th-st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	20,500
57th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	9,600
57th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	35,000
60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5, (Q. C.)	28,500
79th-st., s. e. corner of Madison-av., 39x80 } Madison-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 79th-st., 20x100 }	38,000
130th-st., s. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	5,000
138th-st., s. e. corner of 12th-av., 325x99.11	24,700
151st-st., s. s., 560 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	2,500
Avenue C, s. w. corner of 3d-st., 26x100	26,000
Seaman-av., s. s. 100 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 300x100	7,200
5th-av., w. s., 45 ft. s. of 56th-st., 30x100, h. and l.	140,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 83d-st., 52.2x100	40,000

LEASES.

Broome-st., Nos. 457 and 459, all upper part, seven years, per year	$10,500
Centre-st., Nos. 81, 83 and 85, third story, with power, 6 years, per year	2,250
Cherry-st., No. 228, five years, per year	1,000
Cherry-st., No. 244, front and rear, five years, per year	2,000
Clinton-place, No. 74, five years, per year	2,800
3d-av., No. 1,072, store and basement, five years, per year	1,200
3d-av., n. e. corner of 19th-st., 28x110, lot renewal, twenty-one years, per year	1,125
3d-av., n. e. corner of 19th-st., 38x60, lot renewal, twenty-one years, per year	1,075
5th-av., No. 619, first floor and basement, three years, per year	3,600
5th-av., No. 872, one year, per year	1,700
5th-av., No. 872, two years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

W. G. CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, has for sale and to let furnished and unfurnished residences in all the most desirable locations in Saratoga, at reasonable prices and easy terms, and at rents ranging from $150 to $1,500.

I have also for sale, rent and exchange a number of first-class farms in this vicinity, and some of the finest lots in the village, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

All parties desiring to rent, purchase or exchange can do so to advantage through me. Having been a resident of New-York City for over twenty-five years, I think I can meet the wants of New-Yorkers and others here.

W. G. CAMPBELL,
Ainsworth-place, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—VALUABLE homestead and twelve lots on 125th-st., near 7th-av. "Boulevard;" English Cottage, with modern improvements, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; beautiful lawn, variety fruit and ornamental trees, vines, shrubbery, flowers, kitchen, garden, &c., combining City and county life. Furniture, horses and carriages, if desired. Removal from the City the reason for selling. Terms liberal. Equity, $45,000. Apply to owner, E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, to close an estate, the large corner store No. 92 William-st., corner of Platt-st., 32 feet front; leased one year at $6,500.

ALSO,

The first-class store No. 74 John-st., 23x90 feet, leased one year at $4,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$25,000 SUPERB BROWN-STONE house, in first-class location, between 6th-av. and Broadway, in 45th-st., in very fine order; sold to close an estate.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 25TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; possession 1st May; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 43d-st., near Broadway, for sale at a bargain. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY—A beautiful new brown-stone-front house, finished in the best manner, with all improvements, on a wide street, 12th, near 2d-av.; high stoop, three stories, basement and cellar, 18.9x45 feet.

A BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE house for sale or lease in 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; twelve rooms; perfect order; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegant-finished residence, near 49th-st., for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FULL-WIDTH FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale in 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; 20 rooms; complete order; to suit. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN elegant four-story brown-stone house on 46th-st., near 5th-av., 25x68x100; possession at once.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, East 53d-st.; all modern improvements; to be sold for $15,500; talk quick.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, No. 1026 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—$15,500—TERMS EASY.—House and lot No. 38 West 4th-st., near Greene; lot 25x88. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bulls Head Bank.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; 73d-st., Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

TWO VALUABLE PIECES OF DOCK property for sale South 1st-st. Inquire on the premises of W. E. CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 EAST 25th-st.; brown stone, high stoop, and finished in hard wood. Inquire on the premises.

A HOUSE IN 83D-ST., NEAR LEXING-ton-av., for sale on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, suitable to a business man, at Elizabeth, a city of nearly 25,000 inhabitants, with paved streets, Police, gas, water, steam fire department, good stores, markets, schools, churches, and a superior class of residences; within forty minutes' average time to New-York, with frequent trains from 5 A. M. to midnight, at cheap fares and by travel unsurpassed for regularity, safety or scenery—altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb of New-York. House has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closets, twelve rooms, in excellent design. Lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c. Location good and in the line of growth. For view and particulars, send to PROPERTY OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York, or apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, within 1,000 feet (two minutes' walk) of the premises.

SUMMIT, N. J.

HOUSES to rent at from $500 to $2,000 per annum.
HOUSES for sale from $2,000 to $40,000.
VILLA SITES for sale.
An EXPERIENCED BUILDER will furnish particulars of cost to parties wishing to buy and build.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st., Office at Summit, corner of Keithock-place and Union-place, almost opposite the depot.

SUMMIT, N. J.,

The highest railroad station within twenty miles of New-York, has unequaled advantages as a place of residence for New-Yorkers, on account of its healthfulness and convenience of access. Houses furnished and unfurnished for sale and to rent. Don't locate without making a personal investigation. Carriages will be in attendance upon trains when requested by telegram or letter. All applications in person or letter will receive prompt attention. Houses built to suit purchasers upon easy terms.

JOHN A. HICKS, Summit, N. J.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT YONKERS,
TARRYTOWN,
NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS,
ORANGE,

And in all directions within fifty miles of New York, we are offering a fine assortment of VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY of every description for sale and to rent.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

TO MARBLE DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A rare bargain, consisting of a marble quarry and sawing-mill, two dwelling houses, and about fourteen acres of land, situate at South Wallingford, Vt., on the Bennington and Rutland Railroad. The quarry has been worked fourteen years, the quality improving the further it is uncovered; used in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York; is of excellent quality for head-stones or building. The mill is built for eight gangs of saws; has four in operation, with Turbine wheel, and plenty of water for sixty-horse power. Its situation immediately on the railroad, with quarry, sand, and water-power together, makes the site for sawing marble almost unequaled. Price very low. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, East River National Bank, New-York.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—A modern-built, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house; with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.

The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.

Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.

For further particulars apply to
J. M. McJIMSEY, No. 67 Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN VILLA. 42x60, filled in with brick; contains fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house and six acres of land; house built in very best manner; everything complete; views unequaled; very near churches, schools, stores and depot; location unsurpassed and very healthy, situated on very high ground; one hour in New-Jersey; fare twelve cents by rail; the house is in splendid order and certainly is one of the greatest bargains ever offered; grounds are tastefully laid out, finely fruited, and will be sold either with or without the furniture very cheap. Apply to A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARBOROUGH, ON THE Hudson River Railroad, thirty miles from New-York City, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat, seventy-eight acres, house 50.4x52, brick, twenty-two rooms, broad piazzas, all modern improvements, magnificent view, out-buildings in keeping with house, grounds handsomely laid out; will rent or sell house and twelve acres, or sell the place entire or subdivided. For further particulars, protographs, &c., apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD NEW JERSEY—One splendid mansion, on high ground, beautifully situated, with two to six acres; also two fine suburban residences, new, all conveniences, with one and one-half to twenty acres each, every acre a building plot; also one plot of twenty-five acres, suitable for building plots; also one good farm-house and twenty-five to fifty acres, finely located, and will grow into value fast; all at great bargains, and easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York; or WILLIAM FLAGG, Plainfield.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phœnix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, centrally located on Franklin-square, an elegant residence with all modern convencies; new and substantially built; adapted for a private family or a boarding-house; containing twenty-two rooms, beautiful yard and garden with fruit and ornamental trees; price, $32,500; also, barn and lot.

Also, a lucrative lumber-yard business will be sold with the above property if desired; railroad track runs through the lumber-yard, and sales amount to $100,000 a year. Inquire at No. 161 Pearl-st., or of subscriber, GEO. HARVEY, Saratoga Springs.

$38,000.—AT YONKERS—AN ELEgant suburban mansion, sixteen City lots, large house, all improvements, very full, 46x60; lodge, gardener's house, fine out-buildings, plenty stabling, good garden, fruits, &c.; five minutes from depot; good view of the Sound, North River, Staten Island, &c.; cash valuation; will trade for a good City house; pay cash difference.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, Long Island, a desirable country residence; the house is furnished with gas, is pleasantly located on the terrace by the river, and very easy of access to New-York by steam-boat and ferry; the lot contains 1½ acres, affording good garden and stable grounds; to desirable parties rent very moderate. Apply to H. WHITIN, No. 132 Pearl-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine and 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable situations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

NEWPORT, R. I.—VILLA PLOTS ON INdian-av., fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, at moderate prices. For maps and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to ALFRED SMITH or EUGENE STURTEVANT, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—TENAFLY, N. J., FORTY MINutes from New-York, on Northern Railroad, a perfect villa residence, 40x40; every modern improvement; twenty rooms, five acres land; splendidly laid out; all necessary outbuildings. For sale low, on easy terms. E. THOMPSON, No. 89 Gold-st.

ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country-seats with acres from $500 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant homes, $3,000 to $60,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, a cottage, with seven acres and out-buildings, in perfect order. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 59 Wall-st., Room No. 27.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE—193 ACRES OR LESS, in East Fishkill, Dutchess County, one quarter of a mile from depot; large brick dwelling, carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, MOUNTAIN-SIDE, Brick Church, and Llewellyn Park—These locations a specialty. HAMILTON & WALLIS offer for sale and rent properties situate as above. New-York office, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

GREENWICH.—ATTRACTIVE RESIdence for sale, let or lease; seventeen rooms; carriage-house; shore front; $9,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large cottage with an acre of land, at North Hempstead, Long Island, twenty miles from New-York City. Apply at No. 122 East 41st-st.

AT YONKERS—OVER 100 HOUSES AND country-seats for sale; 28 unfurnished and 14 furnished houses to let. Call or address J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York, thirty-one acres, for sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—LONG & CO., ADJOINING Brick Church Station, have a full list of property for sale or to rent in their vicinity.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn., overlooking Sound; nine acres of ground; a modern-built first-class frame-house, containing twelve rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, carriage-house; the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees, tastefully laid out; five minutes from depot on Elm-st. or Shippan-av. Inquire of JAMES T. MALCOLM, No. 9 Chambers-st.

AT YONKERS—FINE MANSION, FIFTEEN rooms, gas, water and furnace, two acres, fruit of all kinds, stable, &c., for sale or to let, partly furnished; ten minutes from depot and steam-boat landing; splendid river view. SPENCER C. DOTY, Attorney, No. 23 Union-square.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, with plot of eleven lots of ground, fronting on three of the principal streets of Brooklyn; would take vacant land, (New-Jersey preferred,) near a depot, about one hour from New-York, in part payment, balance on mortgage. Address Box No. 1,358 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE
OF
2,500 RIVERSIDE LOTS
in the
CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

By order of the "Riverside Land Improvement Company."

MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., on the GROUNDS,

only forty minutes from New-York; forty trains to and fro daily.

Depot of the New-Jersey Midland Railway on the grounds.

Street cars through all the property connect with all parts of the city and all railroad trains. Property situated on the great Horse-shoe Bend of the Passaic River, two and a half miles of water front. The broad avenues of the city are graded through it.

The above sale was advertised to take place on the 11th of October last; on account of the streets and avenues not then being complete, and a large number of the lots on the improved portion being sold just prior to the day of sale, it was deemed expedient to withdraw the balance. The improvements are now complete, and the remainder of the lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Lots heretofore sold by the Company have more than quadrupled in value. Terms very easy. Free excursion train at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st. Lunch provided prior to sale. Maps, excursion tickets and full particulars at the office of S. DINGEE & CO., Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st., New-York, or at No. 82 Cedar-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (SUCCESSOR to JOHNSON & MILLER,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of executrix of
ESTATE OF JOHN H. FUNK, deceased,

large and elegant mansion and twenty-six splendid lots, finely and centrally located on GRAND-AV. and CAMBRIDGE-PLACE, in the city of Brooklyn, only 275 feet from FULTON-AV. Sale positive on easy terms, in parcels to suit purchasers. Location unexceptionable. Surroundings excellent. Dwellings in locality command quick tenants and ready buyers. Investors and capitalists are invited to examine property and attend sale. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Also, at same time and place, by order of Catherine Scully, executrix of
ESTATE OF MATTHEW FARRELL, deceased,
Three brick houses and seventeen desirable lots, situated in South Brooklyn, comprising nearly the entire block, bounded by
HAMILTON-AV., BUSH, COURT AND LORRAINE STS.

Sale positive; terms liberal. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

Also, at same time and place, by order of
TRUSTEES OF NAVY-YARD MISSION SCHOOL,
positive sale of valuable Mission-house and large lot on the south-east corner of Navy-st. and Green-lane. lot 42x100; building 30x50, well adapted for tenement-house or manufactory.

Also, same time and place, valuable lot on Pacific-st., east side, 183 feet south of Flatbush-av.

For maps of all of above property apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 81st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.

ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 BEACH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BEACH-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Beach-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., and known as No. 22.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees of Walter Roche:

5TH-AV.—2 lots south-east corner 5th-av. and 109th-st.
80TH-ST.—2 lots south side 80th-st., 125 ft. west 4th-av.
92D-ST.—4 lots north side 92d-st., 325 feet east 10th-av.
93D-ST.—4 lots south side 93d-st., 325 ft. east 10th-av.
100TH-ST.—4 lots south side 100th-st., 225 ft. e. 10th-av.
123D-ST.—5 lots north side 123d-st., 100 ft. west 1st-av.

The above lots are splendidly located. Sale positive. Maps at office. No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, }
JAMES LYNCH, } Trustees.
JOHN E. DEVELIN. }

On the same day:
66TH-ST.—Two lots, 25x100.5 each, north side of 66th-st., 475 feet west of 8th-av.
99TH-ST.—One lot south side of 99th-st., 375 feet east of 10th-av.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER,
No. 28 Pine-st.,

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Echange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Smith Barker, Esq., executor of John Pentz, deceased,

100 LOTS ON 10TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS., 139TH AND 140TH STS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, or LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executor's Counsel, No. 133 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—AN eligible and spacious fire-proof banking-room, with all modern improvements and spacious vaults; suitable for a bank or banking business, &c.; situated in the centre of the money market. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR to let, with storage in basement or sub-cellar if desired; situated in William, near Beekman-st.; suitable for drug or paper broker. Address PAPER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—PREMISES NO. 74 WOOSTER-ST.; front and rear buildings, with a good twelve-horse engine. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, No. 123 West 28th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIRST FLOOR, basement and first loft, suitable for store or manufacturing purposes; will be altered to suit tenant; low rent. Apply on the premises, No. 41 Wooster-st.

TO LET—STORE, WITH DWELLING OF eight rooms, on 3d-av., at Harlem; good opening for jeweler, fancy, shoe, or dry-goods. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. and 121st-st.

TO LET—A WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, FOR light manufacturing purposes; rent low to permanent parties. Apply in the printing office, No. 25 Howard-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, SECOND, third and fourth floors of the building on the north-east corner of Broadway and 12th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 247 FRONT-ST.—FOUR-STORY store house, near Peck-slip; rent, $1,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—A whole or part of a house, suitable for a small private family. Address NINTH WARD, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE OR LOT ON 8th-av., between 20th and 59th sts.; parties wishing to sell cheap can find a cash customer by applying to
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN ORANGE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—To let, from April 15, the very desirable residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, at the corner of Scotland-st. and Tremont-av.; fine, large modern house, with about five acres of land in lawn and garden; all in good order; fine shade trees, stable and carriage room for four carriages; a very desirable location, and only let in consequence of Mr. Kendall's removal to Boston. Apply to H. PAGE, No. 64 White-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED, very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet; in perfect order, with all improvements, to lease reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Staten Island, possession immediately, situated on the shore of the Upper Bay, about ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Particulars as to rent, &c., JAS. G. K. DUER, No. 54 William-st.

$175.—FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET.—All improvements; pleasantly located; three minutes from depot. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSES, FURnished and unfurnished, City and country; also, rooms, with or without board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—DWELLINGS AND STORES, PASSAIC, N. J.—The subscriber has just completed a block of six four-story brick buildings, in the most approved style and manner for comfort and convenience for the occupants. One of the stores has been taken and now occupied as a family grocery; another is fitted expressly for a baker, oven, troughs, counters, shelving, and an excellent opportunity for a first-class baker, desirous of a permanent business and pleasant residence; the remaining stores as may be required. The second and third stories above the stores are laid off in floors, one floor for one family, with bedrooms, as may be needed, on the fourth floor of each building. Rent moderate to those of established good character. None others need apply. Apply to D. I. ANDERSON, Passaic, N. J.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING, NORTH-WEST corner University and Clinton places, same block as Brevoort House, nearly complete and arranged in suites for gentlemen and families; 21 rooms, with ample baths and water-closets; to any party having means to furnish properly to rent as furnished apartments it offers great advantages; also the store and basement; from their size, proximity to Broadway, and being on a prominent corner, are well calculated for any first-class business; the dwelling and store will be rented, together or separately, on favorable terms.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7, first floor.

N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of the late Henry W. T. Malé, on Fordham Heights, 4 miles north of Central Park, by Harlem Railroad and river steamers, comprising all the appurtenances of a fine country-seat. Apply to John H. LYNDE, No. 158 Pearl-st., Room No. 13, or No. 358 West 33d-st.

TO LET—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE three-story English-basement house, (twenty-five feet wide,) No. 117 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., to a responsible party only, who can comply with the terms required; no brokers need apply. Owner's residence, No. 18 East 40th-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English-basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS; west 60th-st., 300 feet west of Grand Boulevard, several new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; finished with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to first-class parties. Inquire of WILLIAM BOGGS, No. 8 West 60th-st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND stable to lease exceedingly low; house has all improvements; frescoed; fruit, &c.; six full lots; 54th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., near Broadway.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., 45TH-ST.—FOUR-story new modern medium-sized desirable dwelling to let low; also, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th-av., a large house and eight lots, fruit, &c.; 72d is a wide street, and entrance to the Park; 8th-av. cars near. Inquire of E. VAN AHEN, No. 316 West 52d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, issue printed list of houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, in that vicinity.

TO LET—AT CRANFORD, N. J., A COUNtry-seat and ten acres, convenient to station; house contains fifteen rooms; rent, $600. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

$1,100 A YEAR.—FOUR-STORY house, No. 332 East 13th-st., in excellent order, with modern improvements, to a responsible party. Apply to GEO. E. WARD, No. 43 South-st.

TO RENT—NO. 331 EAST 17TH-ST., (STUYvesant-square,) three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; rent, $2,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible House.)

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling-house, No. 32 West 14th-st.; to be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply on premises, or to M. A. HOPPOCK, No. 18 Vesey-st.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
TERM OPENS TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Instruction in all the branches of a solid education. Thoroughly qualified instructors.
For circulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President. Spring session begins April 8. For terms, &c., address as above.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for Young Boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to twenty. The Spring Sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 352 West 20th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and its reasonable rates. Address THOS. HANLON, A. M. D. D., Pennington, N. J.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., established in 1854—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

ALONZO FLACK, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY WHO HAS taught music and French in the best Seminaries desires an engagement. Address Box No. 1,209 Williamsport, Penn.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, NO. 737 Broadway, for teachers, schools and pupils.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF SACHSE & CO., IS this day dissolved. J. A. VAN SAUN is only authorized to collect all debts due the firm.
LEON SACHSE.
JOHN A. VAN SAUN.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant woman, about 30; very respectable, and superior laundress; can do in the very best manner all kinds of ladies' and gents' work; French fluting, box plaiting, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored girl to do general house-work in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A WAITRESSES' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads; will do chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS BY AN EXPErienced monthly nurse, with excellent testimonials from physicians and former patrons. Call or address No. 724 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, very respectable, and good cook; meats, games, soups, pastry; good baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do plain sewing and take care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 47th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent French person as lady's maid, to go with a family to Europe; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 419 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations to go together; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; both efficient in their respective capacities; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 223 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in the coarse washing, if necessary; is a good baker; good references. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS parlor-maid; understands care of silver; no objection to country; good reference. Apply at No. 320 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, NOT long in this country, a situation as children's nurse; good plain sewer. Apply at 401 West 18th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box. 140 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man; City or country; has satisfactory reference; is strictly sober and capable of all such duties; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at or address No. 116 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN practical gardener and florist; single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable garden; best references. Address H. H., Gardener. Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation; good, careful driver and groom; thorough horseman; good gardener, farmer, milk, &c.; can take charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; very respectable; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; is a sober man; no objection to the country; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. M. C. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man in every branch of the business; best reference from the highest families in the City. Address J. D., at Mr. Neilson's, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant married man, small family; thoroughly understands green-houses, forcing house vegetables, fruit and flowers, &c.; excellent references. Address M. Y. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY ARRIVED FROM EUROPE wish to find a situation for their courier, who speaks five languages, to travel as valet with a gentleman or family; highly recommended. Address J. H., by Mrs. Gerard, No. 17 Great St. John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best City reference. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN lately from England, a situation as coachman and groom; has thorough knowledge of the horse and duties attached. Address T. B. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can give eight years' best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stables.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED BOYS, from Norfolk, with good recommendations, situations as waiters in gentlemen's families in this City; are handy and would make themselves generally useful; are honest and trustworthy.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman; can milk; understands his business; will be obliging; four years' City reference. Call at or address No. 566 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman in a private family; excellent reference. Call or address No. 992 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the store.

SMALL-POX.—WANTED, A SITUATION as private attendant in small-pox cases, or other contagious diseases, by an experienced nurse. Address NURSE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, single; thoroughly understands care of horses; careful driver; best of City reference given as to ability. Call or address A. G., for two days, at harness-store No. 832 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man and wife—the man as coachman, the woman as French lady's maid or seamstress; no incumbrance; the best City reference. Apply or address D. M., No. 50 4th-av., for five days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands his business, a first-class place as gardener; greenhouses and graperies included. Address B. C. H., at Richardson's seed-store, No. 245 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORTICULtural and kitchen gardener, a situation; unexceptional reference. Address T. J. H., No. 76 Union-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, (single, German,) a situation on a private place. Address FLORIST, No. 263 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman of steady habits, in the prime of life, who thoroughly understands his business; a new place, or one to be improved, preferred; is married, with two in family; state full particulars. Address ROBERT ROSS, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical gardener in every branch; graperies, green-house, vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns; also, improvements; good references; one in family. Address HOEY, Box 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, who understands English, as nurse for an infant three months old; must be thoroughly experienced in every way and able to give the best references; one preferred who would be willing to go to Germany with the family in June. Call at No. 105 East 35th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A LAD from sixteen to eighteen years of age; must write well, and be well recommended for honesty. Address in handwriting of applicant S. & D., Room No. 10, No. 31 Pine-st.

GOOD CARPET-WEAVER WANTED on custom work; the highest wages given, at No. 56 Livingstone-st., Elizabethport. Inquire at No. 127 Grand-st., Williamsburg, in the crockery-store, or the above number.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, with good City reference, to do the work of a small private family. Apply at No. 2 East 15th-st., Saturday morning, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress. One who understands her business thoroughly can apply at No. 56 West 17th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Grover & Baker's or Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines to work by the day. Apply at 392 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS CHAMber-maid and waitress; must have good recommendations. Apply at 52 Morton-st., basement door.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse; built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c.; insured at low rates if desired; No. 106 and 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.; articles received on storage for disposal at private sale.
JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—An immense stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

PARLOR AND SOFA BEDS.—PAYNE'S patents, No. 40 Bleecker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER FILTERS.—STRIKER'S CHAMPION (Stone) WATER FILTERS—the best in use. The only purifier of water is pure carbon or bone dust, which is used in these filters. Three sizes, five, eight and ten gallons each. Price $8, $12 and $15 each. HENRY STRIKER, Jr., Manufacturer, No. 267 Bleecker-st. Send for circular.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—FLOWERS furnished for parties, weddings and funerals, in the best style, at short notice. All sorts of designs made up for Easter, by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING CUT AND MADE. Work solicited in families. Address Mrs. A. E. W., No. 231 East 58th-st., per letter only.

DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS.—No. 569 Hudson-st., corner West 11th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on Easter-Day at 9½ and 11 A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADway and 28th-st., THOMAS GALES FORSTER, Trance speaker, will lecture SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Advent of Modern Spiritualism will be celebrated at the same place in the AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The following eminent speakers will be present: Dr. R. T. Hallock, Victoria C. Woodhull, Anna M. Middlebrook, Nettie C. Maynard, Warren S. Barlow, A. A. Wheelock. Music, &c.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—EASTER SUNDAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject—*The Realization of the Doctrine of a Future Life.* At 4 o'clock P. M. there will be a special Easter service for the young people, with the rite of baptism. Flowers should be sent to the Church on Saturday afternoon. The usual Sunday evening service will be omitted.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY—Service at 10½ A. M., and Easter Festival of the Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. No Evening service. During the illness of the Rector, Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, formerly of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will have charge of the parish.

A SERMON ON "THE SECOND LETTER OF JESUS," will be preached by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., at 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching at 10½ SUNDAY MORNING. All are cordially invited.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D—Preaching by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Shall We Know Each Other There?* (Second discourse.) Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All made welcome.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—On SUNDAY EVENING a full anthem service will be rendered by an increased choir. Selections from the "Stabat Mater" and "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," Handel, will be given.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF Song SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by an address from Rev. THOS. N. HASTINGS, D. D. Bible-class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMPSON, M. D.

ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY in Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Appropriate Easter services both morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Rev. H. D. CLARK, of Illinois, will preach LORD'S DAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Dignity and Authority of Jesus.* Evening subject—*Christ the Destroyer of the Works of Satan.*

CHRIST IS RISEN!—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ the Pattern and Pledge of Immortality.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. *The Soul's Progress from Fear to Faith.*

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st., Rector, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.—Early Easter service at 7 o'clock, with Holy Communion; morning prayer and sermon at 10½; evening prayer and sermon at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th-av., above 45th-st.) Divine service on EASTER DAY, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH ON SUN-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place. All the seats are free. Ushers meet strangers at the door with a cordial welcome.

EASTER SERVICES—CHURCH OF THE Reformation, 50th-st., east of 3d-av.—Morning prayer with the holy communion, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, children's carol service, 3½ o'clock; evening, German service, 7½ o'clock. Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. T. M. SERENBEZ, German minister.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.; Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—The catechumens who were confirmed in this church last Sabbath will partake of the communion for the first time next SUNDAY, services commencing at 10½ A. M.

EASTER SERVICES—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, service, sermon and communion. EVENING, 7½ o'clock, service and sermon. Seats free.

EASTER SERVICES—ALL SAINTS, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., full service, sermon and Holy Communion; 3 P. M., children's church and festival; 7½ P. M., full service and sermon. Offertory at each service.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the direction of Rev. HENRY POWERS. Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN will preach the sermon. Subject—*The Church of the Future.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES, 39th-st. and Park-av.—Sermon and Baptismal service by the Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½; sermon, 3½ P. M.; conference meeting, 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 31, at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting FRIDAY EVENING.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—125th-st., corner 2d-av.; Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Public services in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. M. C. JULIEN every SABBATH MORNING, 10½, and EVENING 7½. Pews reserved for the guests from hotels. Sabbath-school and Bible classes, 9 A. M. Singing or praise-meeting, MONDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, 7½. Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach an Easter sermon on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

The anniversary of the Sunday-school Missionary Society will be held in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Dr. H. D. Ranney, and C. C. North, Esq., will make addresses.

PREACHING—"**SECOND COMING OF CHRIST,**" and kindred subjects, at No. 405 Grand-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Elder J. L. WOOD, of Connecticut, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at No. 138 West 24th-st., and No. 405 Grand-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. SUNDAY, the 31st.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th sts., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Door of Heaven.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, theme—*The Philosophy of Spring.* Sabbath-school and juvenile temperance concert next TUESDAY EVENING at the Apollo Rooms, between South 4th and South 3d sts., on 5th-st.

REUNION SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 31st inst., morning, afternoon and evening. Revs. Dr. CROOKS, Dr. ROCHE, Dr. STEVENS, Rev. WM. P. CORBET, and Rev. J. D. WILLIS will participate in the exercises. The public are invited.

REV. FRED. EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subject, MORNING at 10½, *The True Easter Morning.* EVENING, *Our Advocate in the Higher Court.* All are welcome. Strangers provided with seats.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. he will deliver the fourth of a series of Sunday evening sermons on *Old Truths Restated.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH the Easter sermon in St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Confirmation at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall, corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH in old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL GIVE an Easter discourse at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BUCKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Readings by Miss NETTIE COLLINS, and singing by Mrs. JOSIE JOHNSON and others, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—*The Restoration of Israel.* Afternoon subject—*Life Only Through Christ.* All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EASTER DAY.
CHRIST CHURCH,
NEW-YORK.
SUNDAY, MARCH
1872.
MUSIC
OF
EASTER MORN.
7 O'CLOCK.

Processional—107........Hymns, Ancient and Modern
Chorus—"The Grand Hallelujah."....
From Handel's Messiah.
Trio—"Praise the Lord and magnify His name."....
Attilla.
Chorus—"The God of Israel."..........Rossini
Solo and Trio—"Ye Fields of Light."..........Millett
Te Deum—(By both gallery and chancel choirs, fifty voices.)..........Thomas, in G

HOLY COMMUNION.
7½ O'CLOCK.

Introit—"Now is Christ Risen."..........Cutler
Sanctus—"Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of Thy glory."....Gounod
Hymn 348..........Hymns Ancient and Modern
Gloria in Excelsis—(By fifty voices.)..........Mozart

MORNING SERVICE.
10½ O'CLOCK.
MUSIC.

Processional—Hymn 146, Hymns Ancient and Modern
Halleluia Chorus—"Jesus Christ is Risen."
Carl Mayer.
Easter Anthem........Cutler's Trinity Psalter, page 4
Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111....
Trinity Psalter, pages 18, 111, 217.
Te Deum—(By fifty voices.)..........Thomas', in G
Jubilate Chant..........Cutler's Trinity Psalter, page 1
Litany Hymn—See cards in pews.
Anthem—"The Lord is Great." Trio and Chorus....
Haydn.
Responses to Commandments—"Glory be to Thee, O Lord." See cards in pews.
Offertory—"Rejoice greatly."....
Solo from Handel's Messiah.
Offertory.....No. 18 from Cutler's Offertory Sentences
Hymn 136..........Hymns Ancient and Modern

HOLY COMMUNION.
HYMN 348.
EVENING SERVICE.
7½ O'CLOCK.

Processional—Hymn 146, Hymns Ancient and Modern
Mozart's Gloria..........From Mozart's Twelfth Mass
Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118....
Trinity Psalter, pages 219, 220, 224.
Bonum Est—Solos and Chorus..........Cutler, in G
Benedic—Solos and Chorus..........Berg, in A
Anthem—"The Lord is Great." Trio and Chorus.....
Haydn.
Offertory—"Let the bright seraphim."....
From Handel's Oratorio of Samson.
Offertory.....No. 18 from Cutler's Offertory Sentences
Hymn 136—Old Hundred....
Hymns Ancient and Modern.

The congregation are requested to unite with the choirs in the hymns, in the chanting, and in the choral responses.

LECTURE
BY
REV. SAMUEL ROBINSON,
From Ireland,
At WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Subject—"SHAMS."
MONDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector. EASTER DAY, morning prayer, 7 o'clock; Litany, communion service and sermon at 10½ o'clock; children's festival at 4 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—EASTER MORNING services at 10½, opening with carol by the children. In the AFTERNOON at 4, evening prayer and carols by the Sunday-schools of the parish and the chapel.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av., Rev. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—EASTER DAY—Morning services at 10½ o'clock; confirmation at 4 o'clock P. M.; evening service and sermon, 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Easter services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach. At 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN will preach. Children's festival at 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-AV. and 10th-st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, will preach EASTER SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school festival at 3½ P. M. No evening service.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE service and sermon, with a collection for hospital charity, on EASTER SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 8th-av.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK WILL administer the rite of Confirmation at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, March 31, (Easter,) at 11 o'clock.

MORNING PRAYER AND LITANY,
9½ o'clock.

Introit, "This is the Day"..........Macfarren
Anthem, "Christ Our Passover"..........Dudley Buck
Chorus, "Gloria Patri"..........Gunther
"Te Deum Laudamus"..........Fairlamb
"Jubilate Deo"..........Mosenthal

CONFIRMATION AND HOLY COMMUNION,
11 o'clock.

Introit, "The Lord is Risen Indeed"..........Congreve
Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen"..........Mozart
Offertory, "When the Easter Bells are Ringing"...Abt
"Sanctus"..........R. Taylor
"Gloria in Excelsis."

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.)—All lectures will be delivered in the College Building, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot. March and April, 1872. Lectures for next week: TUESDAY, 2d prox.—*Work Among Young Men,* by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. THURSDAY, 4th prox.—*How to Find the Heart and What to Do With It,* by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. SATURDAY, 6th prox.—*Scenery of Bible Lands Illustrative of Scripture,* No. 5, *About the Parables,* by Prof. W. H. THOMSON, M. D. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had without charge at the door on evening of lecture.

THERE WILL BE CENTENNIAL services in the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on SABBATH EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach the sermon. Also, on MONDAY EVENING, at same hour, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, and others. All whose early associations were with the Dutch Reformed Church are particularly requested to be present.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for officers of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the Port of New-York will be held on MONDAY, 1st April, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Mission House, No. 34 Pike-st.

All clergymen residing in this City and canonically connected with this diocese, patrons, life members, and annual subscribers are members of the Society.

D. B. WHITLOCK, Recording Secretary.

THE RESURRECTION; OR, THE DIvine Argument for Immortality—Morning subject at 11 A. M.; *Earth; or, the Natural Argument for Immortality*—afternoon subject at 3 P. M.—Easter service on SUNDAY, March 31, at the Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., by Rev. CHARLES F. LEE.

THE HOME FOR THE FALLEN, NO. 86 West 4th-st.—A public meeting in behalf of this Home and its work, will be held at the Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. ROGERS',) corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, when a collection will be taken up in aid of its funds. The meeting will be addressed by Revs. Drs. ADAMS and MURRAY.

THE CHURCH, RISEN AND GLORIFIED, shall reign over the earth with Christ—Preaching on this subject at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

TO LET—A SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOM, ON 40th-st., second door from 3d-av. Address C. A. S., Box No. 119 Station D.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Young People's meeting in the EVENING, 7½. Strangers cordially invited.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.',
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,
A fine assortment of first-class
PIANO-FORTES.
At very low prices. PIANOS on installments, and one second-hand PIANO very low, good as new.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7½ OCTAVE
GRAND SCALE PIANOS,
Direct from their manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $800, for $275. Also parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture; property of family leaving the City; a sacrifice. No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one two-set-of-keys organ, 21 stops, with 16-foot pedal, of 2 octaves, 4 composition pedals, price $2,500; one 12 stops, 16-foot pedal, price $1,200; two second-hand small organs; terms moderate.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN OF many years' experience, careful and very successful as a teacher, gives instruction on the piano or in singing at his own or pupils' residence; terms moderate; highest City reference. Call on or address PUTNAM CRAMER, 1st-av., four doors above 88th-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, PERFECT order, for $125; a seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, every improvement, great bargain.
J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO, WHO reads fluently, wants a situation in a Protestant Church 1st of May. Address MUSIC, Box No. 14 *Times* Office.

TWENTY NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos, Melodeons and Organs to let until rent money pays for them. HORACE WATERS, No. 48 Broadway.

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FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, April 24, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, May 1, '72
CALABRIA	Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA	Saturday, April 27, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA	Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, May 18, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

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Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

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NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	April 2, 12 M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC	April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

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J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE, NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Steam-ship ATLANTIC being unavoidably detained, passengers will embark from the White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, on Tuesday next, April 2, at noon. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, April 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

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WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, March 30, at 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	IOWA.	Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, Mar. 23.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, April 13.
Saturday, Mar. 30.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, April 20.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, May 18.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$125	Second cabin	$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

(Only direct line to Russia and the Skandinavian countries.)

New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.

The new and elegant steam-ships of the line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:

HUMBOLDT, April 2.

Rates of passage, payable in gold:

First cabin	$100	First steerage	$40
Second cabin	72	Second steerage	30

For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	May 1, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) April 18.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, April 4, at — o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Thursday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER	June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.

We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building, at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest seven per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Company.

FOR SALE BY

O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 37 NEW-ST.

Grand Rapids & Indiana

RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Circulars, with full information, supplied. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company for the choice of directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State-st., Boston on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Friday, March 29, to Friday, April 5.

By order of the directors.

WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

A CERTIFICATE FOR SIXTY-THREE shares of the stock of the Paterson and Hudson Railroad Company, issued to John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam. Johnson, trustees of the separate estate of Mrs. SARAH D. JOHNSON, having been lost, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the said lost certificate. C. F. JOHNSON, Substituted Trustee.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, secured by deed of trust dated Feb. 16, 1857, will be held at the office of J. Augustus Johnson, No. 28 Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

Are now offering, through the undersigned, the

REMAINING $5,000,000

OF THEIR

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, connecting there with the Chicago and Canada Southern, now being built to Chicago, and will thereby form the

SHORTEST TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CHICAGO, or, in other words, will be the SHORTEST LINK in the GREAT LINE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, connecting the GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS which diverges from Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago.

A branch also runs from St. Thomas to St. Clair where it forms connections with the various roads leading into the lumber and mineral regions of Michigan.

THE MAIN line from Buffalo to the Detroit River, is 229 miles long. The branch from St. Thomas to St. Clair is 61 miles, and runs through the great Canada oil region.

OF THE entire line (290 miles) *two hundred and twenty miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure.* The remaining 70 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the Summer.

OF THE 800,000 ties required, 600,000 are on hand and the remainder are coming in daily.

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS of rails are delivered and paid for, and the balance contracted to be delivered early in the Summer, those for the main line being STEEL, all sixty pounds to the yard.

ALL the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment are purchased.

TRACK-LAYING will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The entire line will be ready for business on or before Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ROAD is being built by the most experienced railroad men in the country, who are confident of a profitable business for it from the day of its opening.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile, and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.

The Canada Southern (including its branch of 61 miles to St Clair) and the Chicago and Canada Southern, with their light grades, direct alignment, being the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago, will admit of the most SPEEDY, ECONOMICAL and SAFE transit attainable for both passengers and freight.

The road thus far has been built by cash subscriptions, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered will complete and fully equip it. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London, or Frankfort.

We have no hesitation in recommending the bonds AS A PERFECTLY SAFE as well as a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD. PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, April 9 next.

Polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PAYING 60 PER CENT.

MORE INCOME

THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND

9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Ralway of Indiana.

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,300 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

This Road, 92 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds,

7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.

These bonds will bear the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities in market. They comprise the only debt in the State of Illinois, provided for by State taxation.

A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, (New-York Life Insurance Building,) NEW-YORK, March 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE CHARTER AND BY-LAWS OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SAID COMPANY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING TRUSTEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, AND THREE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, AND FOR SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY PROPERLY COME BEFORE IT, WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, IN THE CITY ON NEW-YORK, at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

And in pursuance of the requirements of section 6, of title 4, of chapter 18, of part first of the Revised Statutes, the following by-laws of the Manhattan Market Company, regulating the election of trustees and officers of said Company, are published:

Article 2 of By-laws—There shall be an annual meeting of stockholders on the first Monday of May in each year, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and three inspectors of election, and for such other business as may properly come before them. Due notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement in one or more papers at least six weeks prior to such meeting.

Article 3 of By-laws—At any meeting of stockholders, each share shall be entitled to count one vote; but such vote can only be given by a stockholder in person, or in case of his absence, by a written proxy to be duly filed with the Secretary at the time of such meeting. The election of trustees shall be conducted by three inspectors, who shall annually be elected with the trustees. And neither of said inspectors shall be an officer or a trustee of the Company. The inspectors for the first annual meeting shall be appointed by the Board, one month previous to said election.

Article 5 of By-laws—The number of trustees after the first year shall be nine, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders. When a trustee shall at any time hold less than one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Company, he shall be removed by the Board on ten (10) days notice, duly served upon him by the Secretary, unless he removes his disqualification within that time. No trustee, as such, shall receive any salary for his services, but this is not to preclude any trustee from holding any other office in the Company and receiving compensation therefore, or performing any special services for which compensation is to be allowed. The Board of Trustees shall fix the compensation of its officers and employes; they shall hold regular meetings on the fourth Monday of every month. Special meetings of the trustees may be called at any time by the President, upon due notice to each trustee.

Article 7 of By-laws—The Board of Trustees immediately after organizing shall appoint a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The President and the Treasurer shall hold their office for the term of one year, or until the next annual election, unless removed for cause; and other officers during the pleasure of the Board.

By order of the Board,

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

J. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Commissioners of Midland-av., at the office of the undersigned, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of $50,000 of the bonds of the town of Yonkers, viz.: fifty bonds of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 15, 1871, payable in from twenty-six to thirty years, bearing interest at seven per cent. from date; one-half yearly coupons excepting first coupon, which is payable 1st of January, 1873.

EDWARD DE WITT, For said Commissioners

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 3. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road since the last dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of April next.

Transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. of the 5th, and be reopened on the morning of the 9th of April.

By order of the Board,

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 16, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

A gentleman being obliged to go to Europe on account of ill-health offers for sale a span of bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, guaranteed sound and gentle and very stylish. Also, a coupé in complete order, made by Adams; also, a Brett, made by Wood Bros., new last Summer, together with a set of double harness and a single coupé harness, both gold-mounted and nearly new; also, imported English liveries complete, top-boots, buckskin breeches, &c. This is a good opportunity for a gentleman to secure a complete turn-out. No livery keepers need apply. Call at No. 121 West 17th-st., private stable, between 9 and 11 A. M.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

We will close out, at retail, every description of saddles, harness, bridles, or other saddlery goods, damaged by the recent fire in our premises.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

GEORGE WILKES AND HONEST ALLEN.—The two fastest trotting stallions in the world, will stand for a limited number of mares, at the stock farm of WM. M. KIMMEY, Central-av., three-quarters of a mile above McComb's Dam Bridge, and opposite Arcularius Hotel. GEORGE WILKES, by Rysdk's Hambletonian, will serve for $150 for the season. HONEST ALLEN, best son of the celebrated *Ethan Allen,* will serve for $100 for the season. Season commencing April 1, 1872, and ending August 1, 1872. For services of the above horses payable in advance. Good stabling and pasturage for mares. All accidents at owner's risk.

WM. H. BOIST, No. 19 West 27th-st.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE MAGNER, the horse educator, and his wonderful ponies, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY at 2½. The most vicious horses tamed every evening. For a short time only.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—FOR PRIVATE USE, STABLE, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 9th-st. Apply to B. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., or TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS—At manufacturers' prices. JACOBOWSKY, HILBORN & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, corner of 19th-st. and 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av., and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms with board to families or parties of single gentlemen; no May moving; reference required.

NO. 204 EAST 17TH-ST.—SECOND story front room, to let, with board, in a private American family; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, handsomely-furnished rooms; table liberal; no moving; references exchanged.

ROOMS AND SUITES OF ROOMS ON first, second and third floors; location and table first-class. Call at No. 44 West 32d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST.—IN A SMALL family that is permanently located, a fine second floor; bath and good board; parties having furniture preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 101 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let en suite or single, with or without board; no moving in May.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

A SUITE OF FINE, LARGE, FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references exchanged. No. 19 East 49th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 421, CORNER 38TH-ST.—Murray Hill, third-story front rooms, and one back room to let with first-class board.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF third story, with owner, No. 140 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-BOARD, from May 1, on line of New-Haven Railroad, 2½ hours' distance; location high and healthy; house airy and attractive; fine water view; bathing, boating, &c.; stabling; references exchanged. Address C. D., Box No. 1,682 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.

New-York Supreme Court.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—ALBERT C. BAGE against the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, the undersigned, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YEREANCE, Receiver

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 366 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) payable on April 1 prox., free of all tax.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st prox. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 23d day of April next, to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the books of the Company, on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of April next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH,) maturing April 1, 1872, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable in cash on 20th April proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 22d April.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., March 28, 1872.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO and Alton Railroad income bonds and St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, March 27, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1872, will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in New-York.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY, (Of Texas,) TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.

THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND BULLS-Head Bank, New-York, March 22, 1872.—A quarterly dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1872, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Company's office, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York. AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, the interest coupons of the First Mortgage Unguaranteed Bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE April 1, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway first mortgage bonds, will be paid, in gold, at the banking office of TURNER BROTHERS, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, ON the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railway bonds, will be paid, in gold, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPRING SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

THE GRAND COMBINATION.

PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.

CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF.....Directors

D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager

FREE LIST (except the Press,) ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New-York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, APRIL 1, IL TROVATORE, with the following unprecedented Star Cast:

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.....as.....LEONORA
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.....as.....AZUCENA
MR. THEODORE WACHTEL.....as.....MANRICO
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY as COUNT DI LUNA

Mr. Hall as Ferrando; Miss Schofield, Mr. Chiesa.

MR. CARL ROSA.....Musical Director and Conductor

WEDNESDAY, RIGOLETTO; FRIDAY, DON GIOVANNI; SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, IL TROVATORE.

Prices: Boxes, $25 and $20; Reserved Seats in Parquet and Balcony, $5; General Admission, $2. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $2; Admission, Family Circle, $1.

N. B.—Seats for MATINEES and ANY night can be secured at the Academy of Music ONLY.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK as LEON DELMAR.

ON MONDAY AND EVERY ENSUING EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. 250TH TIME. ALL RIVALS DISTANCED.

SEE HIM! 918TH TIME. OF FOX AS HUMPTY. SEE HIM!

LAST CHANCE! LAST CHANCE!

To see the present gorgeous combination.

Every evening and Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

EASTER MONDAY, April 1, 'HUMPTY DUMPTY IN A NEW DRESS, New and gorgeous costumes and scenery, new tricks, new sensations, new dances, new music, new fairy enchantments, new European artists.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LALLA ROOKH!!! LALLA ROOKH!!!

PARIS FAIRLY SURPASSED IN DRAMATIC GLORY!

"No description, even in the 'Arabian Nights,' can surpass it for sparkling and elaborate splendor."—*New-York Times.*

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!

"It gives us dances such as ravished the soul of 'Sunset Cox' in Andalusia. It employs magnificently-limbed women, some of whom are quite as voluptuous as any Moore ever dreamed of in his most ardent poetic flights."—*New-York World.*

IT IS AS DELIGHTFUL AS THE FIRST DAWN OF LOVE!

SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

MATINEE TODAY AT HALF-PAST ONE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

* * * * * EASTER SUNDAY NIGHT. * * * * *

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

The programme will embrace the very gems of all the most popular Italian, German and English Grand Operas. The FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

CASTLE! CAMPBELL! MRS. SEGUIN!

MME. FABBRI! JACOB MULLER!

The principal artists of the Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera Company, Mulder-Fabbri Grand German Opera Company.

Senorita FILOMENA, the Chilian Pianiste.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LECLERCQ.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Edwin Booth.

Engagement of the charming and accomplished artist, MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, who will appear in her celebrated impersonation of ROSALIND, in AS YOU LIKE IT.

The only AS YOU LIKE IT MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

MISS LECLERCQ.....as.....ROSALIND

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY next, THE HUNCHBACK.

MISS LECLERCQ.....as.....JULIA

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

P. T. BARNUM'S COLOSSAL EXHIBITION (previous to starting on the great traveling campaign of 1872) WILL OPEN AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st., for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 1.

Admission to the entire Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute, Zoological Garden, and Dan Costello's chaste and refined Circus, only 50 cents; children, half price.

A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Two exhibitions daily.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Performances at 2 and 8.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION OF BARNUM'S SHOW, NEXT SATURDAY, March 30—5th-av. to Broadway, to Chambers, to Chatham, around the City Hall Park to Broadway, down Chambers to West Broadway, up West Broadway to Canal, up Canal to Bowery, up Bowery to 3d-av., up 3d-av. to 63d-st.

MONDAY—Down 6th-av. from 59th-st. to Varick and Canal, up Hudson to 8th-av., up 8th-av. to 59th-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, No. 24 Clinton-place, by the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND, F. J. EBEN, LEADER, AT THE ARMORY, Corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., MONDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock.

The Fair for the benefit of the BUILDING FUND commences April 2.

Tickets for the Concert, including season tickets to the Fair, can be had at Blume's music-store, No. 27 Union-square.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT as COL. DELMAR.

EVERY EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

Samuel Colman's and Geo. H. Hall's entire collections of works of art to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 3d, 4th and 5th April.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a fine example of these FAVORITE ARTISTS, as they are going abroad, and have determined to sell without reserve.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on watches, jewelry and diamonds.

WM. GAMMON.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,

FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, March 26, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Mch. 27, 8 A. M.
Thursday, March 28, 9 A. M.	Friday, March 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 30, 11 A. M.	Monday, April 1, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 2, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 12 M.
Thursday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 5, 2 P. M.
Saturday, April 6, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 8, 7 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 3 and 3½, for Carmansville, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

HUDSON RIVER NEARLY OPENED—New-York, Albany and Troy line is now ready to receive freight to all points on New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna, Renesselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads, together with local freight for Albany and Troy, at their new pier, No. 44 North River. Freights reduced to very low rates.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NILSSON—HAMLET.

NILSSON MATINEE, MONDAY, APRIL 8, AT 1½ P. M.

Mr. BOOTH has the honor to announce that he has concluded an arrangement with the Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for ONE GRAND NILSSON HAMLET MATINEE, on MONDAY, April 8, at 1½ P. M., (doors open 12½.)

HAMLET.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her original creation of.....OPHELIA

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.....as.....THE QUEEN
Signor BRIGNOLI.....as.....LAERTES
Mons. A. BARRE.....as.....HAMLET
Mons. JOSEF JAMET.....as.....CLAUDIUS

Seats now at the STRAKOSCH OPERA TICKET OFFICE, AT THE EVERETT HOUSE, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

Steinway's pianos used by the Strakosch Company.

SATURDAY, April 6—NILSSON MATINEE—WALLACK'S.

THURSDAY, April 11, and FRIDAY, April 12—BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

NILSSON'S FAREWELL.

Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the farewell appearances in Brooklyn of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON AND THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 11 and 12, at 8 P. M.

Sale of season tickets will commence on Monday, April 1, at the Brooklyn Academy only.

NILSSON MATINEE AT WALLACK'S APRIL 6.

NILSSON MATINEE AT BOOTH'S APRIL 8.

WALLACK'S.

NILSSON MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK has the honor to announce that he has concluded arrangements with the Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH for ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, AT 1½ P. M.

NILSSON MATINEE—BOOTH'S, Monday, April 8.

NILSSON in Brooklyn April 11 and 12, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will make his FIRST APPEARANCE after his severe indisposition on MONDAY, APRIL 1.

CONTINUED AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE VETERAN, now in the SEVENTH WEEK of its run.

EXCITING EFFECT of THE LAST GREAT TABLEAU.

THE CRASH OF THE FALLING PALACE.

THE CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

A CHEF-D'ŒUVRE of STARTLING INCIDENT AND SKILLFUL BLENDING OF COLOR AND COSTUME.

"We recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will bear seeing twice or thrice."—Extract from the New-York *Herald.*

Box book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as OFL-AN-AGAN, EVERY EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE

R. W. BUTLER.....MANAGER.

EMPHATICALLY THE LADIES' THEATRE.

THE GREAT ZIG-ZAGS! THE GROTESQUE ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS!

HERNANDEZ, IMPERIAL JAPANESE.

HERNANDEZ, BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BAND.

ERNANI, ERNANI,

THE BURLESQUE OF THE PERIOD.

Splendid Scenery, Grand Effects, Superb Cast

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES INTRODUCED.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

THE VOKES ARE COMING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT OF LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

MRS. JOHN WOOD and her celebrated LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY, with MR. MARK SMITH.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

With entire new scenery.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas...Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhatan.....Mr. MARK SMITH

Previous to the Burlesque, A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.

In consequence of necessary rehearsals for the production on MONDAY of POLL AND PARTNER JOE, there will be NO MATINEE TODAY, (SATURDAY.)

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TODAY at 1½.

ONLY FROU-FROU MATINEE.

TO-NIGHT at 8, Last time of FROU-FROU.

MONDAY EVENING, THE PROVOKED HUSBAND. Last time.

TUESDAY NIGHT, April 2, first production of the new extraordinary Parisian Drama, ARTICLE 47.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

LAST DAY AND NIGHT OF BARNUM'S CANNIBALS.

MATINEE AT 2, The beautiful burlesque extravaganza of LURLINE, OR THE KNIGHT AND THE NAIDS. EVENING AT 8.

Superb SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS. MONDAY, April 1, First appearance of MISS LAURA KEENE, in the drama of HUNTED DOWN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, OPENING NIGHT.

Will be performed, first time in America, a beautiful Fairy Comedy, entitled the PALACE OF TRUTH, With an excellent cast.

HERNANDEZ FAMILY in favorite acts.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—28th-st. and B'way.

LAST WEEK of Mr. MACKAYE'S SEASON

LAST WEEK OF MARRIAGE.

SATURDAY, 2 P. M., LAST MATINEE.

SATURDAY, March 30, BENEFIT OF MISS GRISWOLD, AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

GENUINE HIT. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER. JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

WALLACK'S.

Miss EFFIE GERMON as BLANCHE.

EVERY EVENING.

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG and Mrs. Moulton sing the beautiful Hungarian song, "Oh! [illegible]," by Alfred H. Pease, 50 cents; [illegible] Just published [illegible] "Veteran [illegible]" [illegible]

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and furniture tops. FISHER & BIRD, No. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE TODAY AT 2½.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $3,500,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. [illegible] certificates [illegible] *private* [illegible] MAND, with [illegible] to 5 P. M. [illegible] P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th st.

SIX PER CENT. [illegible] $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 19th of April will draw interest from [illegible] Bank open [illegible] Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from [illegible] to 8.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,186 BROADWAY, Between 28th and 29th sts.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before [illegible] will draw interest from [illegible]

FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.

CHAS. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 185 [illegible] New-York.

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date. *Interest* [illegible] Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1852. [illegible] April 1 on [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LITERARY gentleman and his wife [illegible] between 14th and 30th [illegible] water, &c. [illegible] JOURNALIST, Box No. [illegible] Times Office [illegible] particulars [illegible]

GOOD FRIDAY.

Services in the Churches Yesterday—General Suspension of Business by Down-Town Merchants.

Although the Roman Catholics and the Episcopalians are the only people who observe Good Friday as a solemn fast and a day of sorrow, yet every year the feeling among members of other congregations, that the occasion should be marked in some special way, has grown deeper and stronger. There never can be here in America any State recognition of church fasts or festivals, because such matters are for the decision of individuals for themselves. But just as by the universal consent of all Christians the 25th day of December is accepted as a public holiday, so in like manner many great corporations and associations have consented to observe Good Friday as a day of mourning. The Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Gold-room, the Cotton Exchange, the Shipping Association-rooms, and the majority of the public buildings, were closed. Very many bankers, brokers and merchants did not go down town, yesterday, at all, and this naturally created an impression on those who went about their usual business, so that there was not much done in the usual haunts of commercial activity. Such being the case, it does not require a prophetic pen to foretell that the time is quickly coming when all Christians will observe Good Friday as the Catholics and Episcopalians do now. In the Catholic churches there were three services, the service proper for the day at 9 A. M., known generally as the mass of the Presanctified. In the afternoon there was the beautiful Tenebræ office, and in the evening at 7½ the sermon of the Passion was preached in all the churches save the Cathedral, where it was given after the morning service by Archbishop McCloskey. The ceremonies were of the most impressive kind. The altars were denuded of all those ornaments which usually make so conspicuous a display and rivet the attention of the stranger. The clergy were robed in the black vestments of mourning, and the crucifix was exposed on a black velvet cushion. At the end of the service the consecrated wafer which, as the emblem of Christ's body, had been removed from the altar on Thursday and deposited in the place prepared for it in a side chapel was brought back to the altar. The services of the Tenebræ were the same as described in a former issue of the Times. In the evening the Passion sermon was delivered by the most eminent preachers of the Church. In many, eloquent, even passionate descriptions of the crucifixion were given, notably at the Church of St. Ann's, in Twelfth-street, and at St. Peter's, Barclay-street. Father Everett preached in the Church on Second-avenue, corner of Second-street. The discourse was a commentary on the portion of the Gospel read at the morning service, detailing Christ's agony in the garden, and his betrayal and suffering on the cross.

The Episcopalian churches were more than usually impressive in their services. At most of these known as ritualistic, St. Albans, the Church of the Sacrament, the Church of Holy Virgin and some others, the same portions of Scripture were read as are used in Catholic churches. At St. Paul's Church there was a large congregation, and Rev. Dr. Dix preached an admirable sermon. At Trinity Church the seats were crowded, and the aisles were filled with standing worshipers, many of them merchants who came down-town to do business and remained to pray. The choir rendered the numerous chants with fine effect. The anthem chosen for the occasion was that famous one, "Comfort ye, my people." Service was performed by Rev. Dr. Haight. At St. George's Church the services were not at all ritualistic, but very impressive. Dr. Tyng preached. The rehearsal of the orchestral music for Easter Sunday in Trinity will take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

The day was observed down-town by a suspension of business at all the principal business centres, and by the early closing of many offices and wholesale establishments, but in spite of the rule of the Board of Stock Brokers prohibiting transactions during the adjournment of the Exchange, quite a number were gathered in front of the building buying and selling. By a recent resolution of the Governing Committee, this is made punishable by a fine. Erie stock was offered for sale at 58⅝, and 58 was bid. A few sales of New-York Central were made at 99¾, an advance of three-quarters per cent., the interest of the "market" seeming to be concentrated on that stock. A banker informed the writer that the dispatch stating that the London Stock Exchange had adjourned until Tuesday is incorrect. The Exchange will be open today, but closed on Easter Monday. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed today, and also on Monday. The Produce Exchange building remained open yesterday to such members as desired to transact business, but most of them kept holiday and but few sales were made. The Cotton Exchange, the Drug Exchange and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade suspended business entirely. At the Custom-house an unusual amount of work was done, on account of the arrivals of overdue European steamers, which have been coming in at the rate of four and five a day for the past week. According to a dispatch received here yesterday, the Custom-house at Philadelphia was closed for the day. As far as one could judge from the appearance of the great thoroughfares yesterday, just as much work as usual was going on. There were the same busy crowds thronging the streets, and the same rumbling drays and trucks laden with rich merchandise from every quarter of the globe.

THE MARKETS.

Controller Green at Centre and Tompkins Markets—Filthy and Dilapidated Condition of Centre Market.

Controller Green and Superintendent Devoe yesterday visited Tompkins and Centre Market, where they were received with cordial greetings by the market-men. In Centre market Mr. John M. Seaman received the Controller, and, speaking for the dealers generally, said they were opposed to the sale of the markets to private individuals, as contemplated by a bill now before the Legislature, and desired the Controller's influence in defeating a scheme which would make each market the monopoly of one owner. Mr. Green, in reply, said he always believed that no man should undertake to express an opinion upon any subject of public importance, much less act upon it officially, without having acquired a personal knowledge of it. The purpose of his present inspection of the markets was to form an opinion of their needs and requirements to enable him to form a comprehensive scheme for their improvement. The Controller, accompanied by several of the principal dealers, then commenced his tour of inspection of the market and its surroundings. The foundations and flooring were found to be in a ricketty and insecure condition, and the ceiling had been broken through in several places. The floor of the armory above had sunk in the centre, and although supported by iron girders seemed threatening to fall at any moment. The streets and sidewalks around were in a filthy state, heaps of half-thawed garbage, which had lain there all Winter, littering them in every direction. The rooms formerly occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment were found to be in a disgracefully dilapidated condition. A large pool of water, formed by leakage of rain through the roof, had gathered in green stagnation in one of them, and to this was added heaps of fallen mortar and other débris. In a narrow passageway an immense heap of ashes and garbage was discovered, which had remained undisturbed for over a year. Not a whole pane of glass was anywhere to be seen, and in many places large quantities of lath and plaster fell with the jar caused by the tread of the visitors. An enterprising painter, engaged on a panorama of burning Chicago, had taken unauthorized and unmolested possession of one of the largest rooms. The armory of the Eigth Regiment of Washington Grays, which is also over the market, is scarcely in a better state than that of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Tompkins market, which was next inspected, is clean and neat generally, and well adapted for market purposes. The stands were festooned and ornamented in honor of the visit of the Controller. The only objectionable features noted were the lath-work on the Seventh-street side, and the roof of the building, which was experimentally covered a couple of years ago by an iron cylindrical roof, which proved an utter failure, and cost the City Treasury a heavy sum. The ceiling of the splendid battalion drill-room of the Seventh Regiment is stained with the oozing of the rain and snow through the miserable roofing, and in a few places the plastering, done by Mr. Garvey, has fallen in considerable quantities. The members of the regiment, a short time ago, spent nearly $1,000 to repair the roof; but a new and substantial one is required to render the building complete. Col. Clark conducted the Controller through the armory, with the inspection of which the visit terminated. On Monday next, the Controller will pay a visit of inspection to Clinton and Jefferson Markets.

The Assistant Aldermanic Committee on Markets, at their meeting yesterday, received several communications from stall-owners in Washington and Fulton Markets, complaining that the limits of their stands were being narrowed every day by encroachments of other parties. The Committee agreed to pay an official visit to these markets on Wednesday next, and adopted a resolution recommending that the wholesale butchers be allowed to sell by retail at their option.

The Hoboken Defalcation.

On Thursday night, Frederick E. Rowald, the defaulting City Clerk of Hoboken, was liberated on $5,000 bail. Rowald had been for a number of years Assistant Clerk, and was chosen to fill the vacancy made by the election of Mr. Kennedy to the county clerkship. The income of the office amounted to about $5,000 a year, and though Rowald had been leading rather a fast life the defalcation was not suspected until Tuesday evening when the annual statement of the city's financial condition was made. An examination then made showed a defalcation amounting to nearly $3,000. The Mayor and Councilmen immediately visited the City Clerk, but did not arrest him, as it was thought he could make the amount good, and he agreed to do so by giving his note indorsed by a wealthy relative. This course was pursued because through some blundering Rowald had not been made to renew his bond upon his re-election. But he was unable to secure the promised indorsement, and was arrested on Thursday.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

W. Dowling, of No. 212 East Forty-second-street, was found dead in the hallway of his residence last evening.

The next in the free course of lectures at Cooper Institute will be delivered this evening by A. L. Holley, on "The Bessemer Process."

Mr. S. V. Dayrole, residing at French's Hotel, jumped off Pier No. 31 North River last evening, but was rescued by the policeman on duty there.

Barnum's great street pageant today will leave Fifty-ninth-street about 8 o'clock, and reach City Hall Park about 10 A. M. The route is advertised in another column.

The investigation into the affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Company has not yet been concluded. The Committee will probably present their report on Monday next.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, James Carroll was committed on a charge of stealing clothing of the value of $30 and $10 in bills from James Casey, of No. 102 Fourth-avenue.

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday were as follows: By the *Algeria*, from Liverpool, 391; by the *Anglia*, from Glasgow, 487; by the bark *Norma*, from Bremen, 47.

The Board of Police, yesterday, resolved to continue free vaccination at the various Station-houses until further orders, the number of applicants having greatly increased during the past few days.

In the case of Alexander H. Reavey, a lawyer, who was arrested on Thursday on a charge of forgery, the prisoner yesterday came into the Court of General Sessions and was released on giving bail to the amount of $10,000.

Hon. A. H. Palmer, State Senator for Dutchess and Columbia Counties, was elected President of the Farmers' Milk Producing Association, and not Mr. Grinnell Burk, as stated in the Times of yesterday.

An unknown man, supposed to be about thirty years of age, height five feet seven inches, attired in a dark suit with felt hat, jumped off Pier No. 43 East River, last evening, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Francis Heine was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with presenting a forged claim to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for the purpose of procuring a bounty. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Two lads, named Charles Halstead and Joseph Kehoe, were committed by Justice Hogan at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Patrolman John Crook, of the Tenth Precinct, on Thursday evening.

A Central James O'Brien Association was formed last night, and the following officers elected: President, Geo. Wm. McGlynn; Vice-Presidents, Wm. S. Egan and Wm. Mallory; Secretary, John S. McGowan; Treasurer, Samuel Jackson.

"Behind the Scenes at Wall-street" was advertised as the subject of a lecture to be delivered last evening at the Academy of Music by Tennie C. Claflin. The hall was crowded, but instead of a lecture on Wall-street, she entered into an open and avowed denunciation of marriage. She was frequently hissed.

The Subcommittee of the Legislature, appointed to inquire into the condition and management of the District-Attorney's office, were engaged all day yesterday in looking over the general records of the office. The Committee will proceed to Albany immediately, but it is expected it will renew its investigations early next week.

The New-York Liberal Club met last evening. Mr. J. K. Ingalls read an address on "Wages versus Profits." Mr. Ormsby, the President, characterized the doctrine propounded by the lecturer as revolutionary and leveling. Mr. Moran advocated the claims of moneyed capital as against labor, and severely criticised the address of Mr. Ingalls. Speakers followed for and against the subject, after which the meeting adjourned.

Twenty-one delinquent policemen were tried before the Police Commissioners yesterday. Patrolman John Brown, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed; as were Patrolman Michael Barry, Sixteenth Precinct; Patrick Powers, Third Precinct, and Wm. Mawhinney, Twentieth Precinct. Patrolman C. Fehrentz, Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Edward Bambury, Twenty-fifth Precinct, were placed on the retired list.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Postmaster-General has established a Post-office at Riverside, Fairfield County, Conn., under the name of Riverside Station Post-office, and appointed Mr. John A. Wendle, Postmaster.

On Thursday evening an attempt was made by some person or persons unknown, to throw the Boston express-train off the track, near William's Bridge, by placing a chair and an iron rail across the track.

LONG ISLAND.

J. H. Smedley was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of the First Ward of Long Island City for Alderman.

NEW-JERSEY.

The German citizens of Jersey City have petitioned the Board of Education for the establishment of a German school.

James Hamilton, who attempted to murder Henry Schlenning, at Hern's tavern, on Monday, has been traced as far as Milltown.

William Powell, a lad employed as a driver on a Jersey City horse railroad, died yesterday, from a fracture of the skull, received by being thrown from a horse on Thursday night.

On Thursday evening Edward Burke fell from the derrick of a mud-digger at the Central Railroad Docks, Communipaw, and received injuries which resulted in his death yesterday.

Monroe Dodd, a young man, residing at No. 10 King-street, Newark, was yesterday struck by the express-train at the Kinney-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, and fatally injured.

George Stahl and August White, convicted of a number of burglaries, at Weehawken, were yesterday sentenced, in the Hudson County Courts, to the State Prison for ten and five years respectively.

The Spring course of lectures at the Stevens Institute of Technology opens on the 2d of April with a lecture by President Morton on "Light as a Mechanical Force." The course will include eight lectures on scientific subjects.

The SupremeCourt yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Mayor of Newark against the Nicolson Pavement Company, in which the latter sued for a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign a contract passed by the Comman Council. The decision sustains the Mayor, and refuses to grant the writ.

Edward D. Walty, a German gardener, of Staten Island, while rowing across the Sound from Elizabeth, on Thursday night, was encountered by a former sweetheart of his, who had come out in a row-boat to meet him. The girl fired at him six times, succeeding at last in putting a bullet through Walty's leg.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Raymond-Street Mystery—No Poison in the Case.

Dr. Shepherd made a post-mortem examination, yesterday afternoon, of the body of Miss Elizabeth Norton, who died suddenly at the residence of Col. Jack, in Raymond-street, on Wednesday night. Coroner Jones and Dr. Forbes, the family physician, were in attendance, and two brothers of the deceased, one of whom is a professor of chemistry in Yale College, were in the adjoining apartment. The result of the examination showed Miss Norton to have died from asphyxia, caused, it is presumed, by inhaling coal gas generated in the furnace of the house. The other sufferers are rapidly recovering. Miss Norton had been suffering some time with an affection of the heart.

Brief Notes.

Richard Curran, of No. 267 Water-street, died yesterday from the effects of falling from his cart on the 23d inst.

A mass-meeting of working men in favor of the eight-hour system will be held in Brooklyn Hall on Wednesday evening next.

The De Kalb-avenue railroad extension has been altered to run from Myrtle-avenue through Washington-street to the ferry, instead of through Fulton-street.

The Mercantile Library report the number of bound volumes on their shelves March 1 as 41,006. The average circulation is 10,000 a month. Number of members, 2,992.

The health authorities were notified yesterday that the small-pox wards of the Flatbush Hospital were completely filled, and that no more patients can be accommodated there.

The base-ball season will open on the 15th of April with a grand match for the championship between the Boston and Atlantic Clubs at the Capitoline Grounds.

On Wednesday next another of the *Westfield* cases will be brought to trial in the City Court, before Judge Neilson, and on the following day the election fraud cases will be brought up in the criminal branch of the same Court before Judge McCue.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, Greenpoint, on Thursday elected Dr. R. E. Van Giesen President of the Ward Association, and Messrs. J. McDiarmid, W. F. Smith, Thos. Rusk, David Williams, A. J. Kemble, Stephen Clark and Frederick Writhington, delegates to the General Committee.

On Thursday night a lad of thirteen years, named James Connery, in an altercation with Thomas Brennan, fifteen years old, and residing at No. 19 Grand-avenue, stabbed the latter in the face with a table-knife, cutting through his cheek from the ear to the mouth. The assailant has not been arrested.

It is proposed to repeat through the coming Summer, the open-air afternoon concerts given last year in Prospect Park. The Commissioners estimate that between three and four hundred thousand additional visitors were attracted to the Park by the concerts last Summer. Twelve were given at an expense of $2,131, raised by private contributions.

Proportional Representation.

The following letter from Mr. Thomas Hare, the well-known English champion of the rights of minorities, to Mr. Simon Sterne, who has so successfully embodied the principles of proportional representation in the Seventy's Charter, will be found of special interest at the present time. It will be observed that the Representative Reform Association, in whose name Mr. Hare writes, looks upon the probable success of the charter as a great triumph for one of the most advanced principles of modern politics:

Representative Reform Association,
No. 9 Buckingham-street,
Strand, London, 13th March, 1872.

Dear Sir: I am desired by the Representative Reform Association to communicate to you the pleasure with which its members have learnt the progress that has been made, through the vigorous and enlightened action of the Committee of Seventy, in obtaining a new charter for the City of New-York, and the introduction in that charter of a method of election which affords an opportunity of obtaining proportional representation of the constituent body.

This Society, at their last general meeting in 1871, had considered that neither the municipal institutions of London or of New-York were, in any true sense, representative; and an address to their fellow-reformers of the personal Representative Society in your State was then agreed upon, and directed to be forwarded, inviting their concurrence in devising a suitable scheme of reform in that direction for each city. This address has doubtless reached you. The news we have received concerning your character is a response, by anticipation, for which this Association had scarcely ventured to hope. The Association desires me to convey through you, to all your countrymen who are interested in the work of perfecting the construction of governing bodies which shall be really representative—and therefore partly Democratic—their most earnest congratulations.

I have further to add that the Representative Reform Association will be glad to be favored with a copy of the new charter for the City of New-York as soon as it shall have received the saction of the Legislature of the State.

(Signed,) THOS. HARE.

Simon Sterne, Esq.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 7 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9¼ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 11 A. M....For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of Consumption, often effects permanent cures." Hazard & Caswell's is the best.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The Old Guard exclaimed. "Up, and at them!"—The cry is repeated by enthusiastic Young America, and Knox's supply of this elegant Spring style of hats is rapidly disappearing in consequence. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS—DAY.
Sun rises.....5:48 | Sun sets.....6:22 | Moon rises..12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:37 | Gov. Island.12:26 | Hell Gate...1:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; City of London, (Br.) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Kate Carnie, (Br.,) Lowe, London, Henderson Bros.

Brigs Gerda, (Swed.,) Nelson, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lewis Clark, Smith, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Choice, (Br.,) Brown, Barbados; Nellie, Owens, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; La Creole, (Dan.,) Spalckhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Waterhouse, Remedios, Walsh, Field & Way; Atalaya, Cole, Cienfuegos, Pouvert & Co.

Schrs. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Storm King, Neagles, St. Jago de Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.; Watchfire, Gill, Newport; A. & E. Baker, Gordon, New-Haven; M. L. Ward, Mullins, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Greenock March 10 at 1½ A. M. and Moville at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 144 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a continuation of heavy W. winds to the Banks, accompanied with heavy head sea; March 26 Mrs. Keon died suddenly of heart disease; same date, lat. 42, lon. 64, passed steam-ship Tiber, from Liverpool, for Boston.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Fernandina March 24, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. March 26 and 27, had heavy N. E. gales; March 26, off Hatteras, passed abandoned sch. Alex. H. Cain, of Philadelphia, lumber laden, dismasted, with colors flying in fore rigging; crew had been taken off.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 27th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Garibaldi (Norw.,) Percer, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, and from thence 4 ds. with strong variable gales.

Bark Lady Louisa, (of London,) Marsh, Shanghai Nov. 26, with tea to Hememann, Payson & Morgan. Passed Anjier Dec. 17, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 25; sighted St. Helena Feb. 6, and crossed the Equator Feb. 17, in lon. 28; had light N. E. trades for 4 ds., thence to Bermudas light baffling winds; from thence 19 ds. with a succession of strong W. gales. Jan. 25, Cape of Good Hope bearing N. W. 30 miles, passed a large spar and some broken bulwarks, apparently but a short time in the water; Feb. 7, lat. 12 31 S., lon. 8 23 W., spoke ship Warwick Castle, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; Feb. 13, lat. 4 S., lon. 19 37 W., ship Gilbert Thompson, (Br.,) from do., for London; March 1, lat. 19 14 N., lon. 52 16, schr. Happy Return, steering S. W.; same date, &c., bark Sverige, (Swed.,) from Table Bay, for Boston; 28th, off Cape May, schr. C. C. Bearse, from Cardenas, for Philadelphia.

Bark Virginia L. Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 9, had strong N. E. and N. W. gales, with heavy head-sea most of the passage, and was driven across the Gulf Stream three times; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda; March 19, lat. 34 40, lon. 72 15, fell in with the wreck of bark Thos. Dallett, (before reported,) with masts gone to the decks, light-loaded, and apparently in good order.

Bark Lima, (N. G.,) Elisbrock, Iquique 84 ds., with nitre of soda to Chas. Luling.

Bark Agnes, (N. G.,) Hirdes, Amoy Dec. 8, with tea to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co. Had strong N. E. monsoon in China Sea; passed Strait of Sunda Dec. 19; had fine S. E. trade-winds in Indian Ocean. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 26, 49 ds. out; experienced heavy gales from W. S. W.; had light S. E. trades in South Atlantic. Passed St. Helena Feb. 8, 62 ds. out. Crossed the equator Feb. 26, in 37 14 W., and got strong N. E. trades same time. After passing Bermuda had very strong gales from different directions, and had to lay to very often under maintopsail.

Bark Vincenza, (Aust.,) Sicolch, Marseilles 87 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 31; took the southern passage and had fine weather up to Bermuda; from hence 12 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails; March 22, lat. 33 03 N., lon. 72 23 W., passed a vessel's boat about 50 feet long, bottom up, painted brown.

Brig Monte Christo, Ems, St. Kitts. Mart. 23 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras; from thence 10 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; left in port bark Atlantic, Dickerson, wtg.

Bark Richard Pease, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rathbone, Palermo 10 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 30; had strong westerly gales up to lat. 23 N., lon. 21 W.; thence light baffling winds and calms to lat. 21, lon. 50; from thence light easterly winds up to lat. 27 N., lon. 40; thence had heavy gales from the N. W. quarter; has been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Messina 90 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 30, made the Southern passage and had fine weather to lat. 34; from thence N. and W. gales; has been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda. Died on board Jan. 13, Henry Stark, of Germany, aged 50 years.

Brig Ringwood, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Gavin, Mayaquez, P. R., 21 ds., with molasses to Moller & Thebaud. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brigs Lilly, (Br.,) ldg. for a port N. of Hatteras; Falcon. do.; Maggie Gross, (Br.,) Gross, do.; schr. J. R. Amiro, ldg. for Boston.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, Cienfuegos 38 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jova & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. From March 2, lat. 29, to March 27, lat. 38, had a succession of strong gales from W. N. W. to N. E.; was 20 ds. N. of Cape Henry.

Brig Percas Hinkley, Foster, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales; March 26, 50 miles E. of Barnegat, passed a vessel's topmast, foreyard and other wrecked materials.

Brig Myronus, Higgins, Messina 75 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 30; had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Alexander, (of Guernsey,) Winterflood, Santos 11 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig H. Means, Matthews, Providence.

Schr. Francklyn, of and from Wiscassett for Boston, 24 ds. out. March 4, in a heavy N. W. gale, lost main-mast, bowsprit, and lost and split sails; was taken in tow by pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17, March 27, 50 miles S. E. of the Highlands, and towed to this port.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, 9 ds. with cotton, rice, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Emma C. Rommel, Risley, Baltimore, with coal to Hoboken Coal Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fleetwing, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, with lime for Newark.

Schr. Willie Perry, Oxton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Wright, Hatch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Gulliver, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Herchel, Martin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jennie Roselene, Tuck, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Alexander Young, Stokes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burten, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hardscrable, Fales, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jno. W. Bell, Price, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James S. Hewitt, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Hopkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. F. Glover, Ingersoll, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Baylis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pearl, Smith, Rockport, Mass., for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Jones, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hamburg, Wescott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Dudley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Somers, ——, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Brainard, Hall, Clinton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cloud, Cathart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Buell, Clinton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eastern Light, Gross, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Brick, Miller, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. J. D. Baker, Brown, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. J. G. Curtis, Paine, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. W. H. West, Wiley, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Robert F. Stockton, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Philbrook, Wareham.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Young, Robinson, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Sullote, Dexter, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Nickerson, Pawtucket.

Schr. C. C. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Wilson, Norwalk.

Schr. Niger, Fletcher, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. P. King, Bilven, New-London.

Schr. Lucy S. Babcock, Steele, Delaware.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Providence.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Providence.

Schr. Annie J. Miller, Providence.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Lansil, Providence.

Schr. St. Elmer, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Henry Cole, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Jas. Phelps, Rockwell, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Price, Dolove, Fall River.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Green, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Hatton, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Sellam, Virginia.

Schr. Niantic, Padleford, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Brookhaven.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Mason, Norwich.

Schr. Fannie, Conover, Delaware.

Schr. A. Hammond, Price, Boston.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Cole, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Arr. steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; Tiber, from Liverpool; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Lillie, from New-York; Nereus, from do.; barks Golconda, from Melbourne; Albertina, from Accra; Tatay, from Buenos Ayres; Sarah, from do.; Burnside, from Messina; Fleetwing, from Baltimore; brig Java, from Turk's Island.

Arr. this P. M., steamers Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; brig Ida C., from San. Domingo.

Below, bark J. S. Winslow, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Arr. 28th, schrs. Marietta Steadman, from Baltimore; Lizzie Dukes, from Cardenas.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; bark Lucy, from Liverpool. Off the port, bark Harvest Home, from Cardiff; bark Rio de la Plata, from Buenos Ayres.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 29.—The schr. Henry Rancy, of Staten Island, from York River, for New-York, with oysters, which was sunk near Cape Henry, is being raised by wreckers of Norfolk. Capt. Hutchison and two seamen were drowned when the vessel capsized.

LEWES, Del., March 29.—Arr. brig Deborah, Capt. Soulé, from Cardenas for orders. Entered within the Capes. Ship Savannah, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., March 29.—The Dutch brig Louise and Maria has arrived at this port from Cienfuegos, Feb. 7, having been blown off, and lost overboard the mate, Mr. Row, on the 16th inst.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Cld. 28th, steamship General Barnes, for New-York; schrs. Josiah Whitehouse, for Baltimore; Rachel Vanaman, for Darien, in ballast.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York, and ship Western Empire, from Antwerp; barks La Plata, from Liverpool; Finn, from Liverpool; Harriet F. Hussey, from Liverpool.

Cld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Saragossa, for Baltimore; ship Elizabeth Hamilton, for Philadelphia; schrs. Armida Hall, for Portland; E. S. Potter, for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 29.—Arr. schrs. Bay State, New-York, for Boston; Wm. Penn, Hoboken, for Boston; Vulcan, Manhattanville, for Pembroke; Ida Ella, Pembroke, for New-York; Annie Martha, St. John, for Providence.

Passed by, brig Maurice, Matanzas, for Boston.

Returned, schr. J. B. Austin.

The brig Branch, from Cornwallis, N. S., is ashore on "The Hedge Fence," Vineyard Sound—wanted no assistance at present.

Sld., schrs. Bay State and Vulcan.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 3, by bark Vincenza, off Cape Pallas, bark La Ciguena, from Messina, for New-York, 11 ds. out; Jan. 14, off Cape Saroliff, bark Bielovacich, (Aust.,) from Burgas, for Sylt; Jan. 30, off Gibraltar, schr. Rosyline, from Marseilles, for Quebec, 26 ds. out; Feb. 29, lat. 21 8, lon. 39 56, bark Drothy, (Fr.,) from Colombo, for London, 82 ds. out.

March 19, by bark Agnes, lat. 36 N., lon. 73 W., bark Casilda, (N. G.,) bound W.

March 7, by bark Richard Pease, in lat. 23 51, lon. 52 30, ship Able, (Norw.,) from Marseilles, for Boston, 70 ds. out and short of provisions.

Feb. 29, by bark Lima, in lon. 24, ship H. E. Tafley, (Br.,) from Irugue, for Hamburg, 75 ds. out; same time, bark Glengater, (Br.,) from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, 61 ds. out; March 2, lat. 5 N., lon. 39 W., bark Bangalon, (Br.,) from Bahia, for Greenock, 20 ds. out; same time, ship Lady Bowen, (Br.,) from Baker's Island, for Queenstown, 126 ds. out.

Disasters.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 29.—Capt. Mathews, of the bark La Plata, reports on March 17, in lat. 31 27, lon. 64 37, fell in with British bark Eliza Alice, from Halifax, for Philadelphia, laden with stone, with mizzenmast gone to deck, fore and maintopmast also gone, lower maintopmast in rags; the only sails left were foresail, lower foresail and mainsail; she was short of oil and water; she was supplied and proceeded.

Foreign Ports.

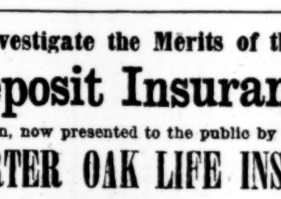
ST. JOHN, N. B., March 29.—The steamer Scud arrived here last evening and will be put on the route between St. John and Annapolis, U. S., next week. The railroad is now clear to Amherst.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—The Inman steamer City of New-York, which sailed from New-York March 16, arr. at Queenstown at 5½ yesterday afternoon, and reached this port today.

JET AND SHELL GOODS.
CARVED WOOD GOODS.
CABINET OF GAMES.
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
AND
CHOICE PIECES IN BRONZE.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
20 AND 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.

Investigate the Merits of the
Deposit Insurance
Plan, now presented to the public by the
CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.



$10,000,000 Assets.
Organized 1850.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Before you decide upon the plan upon which you will insure you life. You will find this form far superior to any short term Endowment or *Tontine* plan.

Insurance is also effected by this company on all the usual methods, at much less than the rates charged by other mutual companies.

N. S. PALMER, Agent.
At No. 183 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE

Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. Marsh, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted, Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings. Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies.

THE NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,

Offers to those desiring Insurance advantages which, it is believed, cannot be surpassed by any other Institution of the kind.

Assets, $19,000,000. Annual Revenue, $7,000,000.

If you want Life Insurance, investigate the claims of this Company to your confidence and support, and especially examine the

Tontine Investment Policy

plan now offered by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which so combines the Tontine principle in the distribution of surplus with Ordinary Life Endowment Assurance, as to afford to those who survive certain selected periods the maximum benefit to which their superior vitality and persistence in payment of premium entitle them. The estimated results upon this class of policies appended hereto have been examined, and are indorsed by the distinguished Actuaries, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., and E. W. BRYANT, Esq., from whose letters the following extracts are made:

The benefits you propose to extend to those selecting this class of policy are MORE VARIED IN THEIR CHARACTER AND ADVANTAGES THAN ARE AFFORDED BY ANY PLAN OF INSURANCE NOW IN USE BY ANY COMPANY WITHIN MY KNOWLEDGE, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe and highly remunerative form of Insurance.

Very truly yours,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think it more probable that the actual results will exceed than fall short of your estimates.

The VARIOUS ADVANTAGES of this form of Policy are well presented in the circular explaining it, and I notice among them SEVERAL METHODS OF APPLYING THE SURPLUS WHICH DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED BY ANY OTHER COMPANY. Yours truly,
EDWIN W. BRYANT, Consulting Actuary.

ESTIMATED RESULTS ABOVE REFERRED TO:

Ordinary Life Policy, age 40, $10,000. Annual Premium, $313.

FIRST BENEFIT.

Tontine Period, 10 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	$227 90
Tontine Period, 15 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	546 30
Tontine Period, 20 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	1,160 10

Thus at end of 15 years' period the annuity will pay the premium and leave a surplus for increasing income.

SECOND BENEFIT.

To withdraw the accumulated profits in cash.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 56 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.
Tontine Period, 15 years, 101 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.
Tontine Period, 20 years, 150 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.

THIRD BENEFIT.

Surrender of Policy to the Company.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 107 per cent. of premiums Returned.
Tontine Period, 15 years, 154 per cent. of premiums Returned.
Tontine Period, 20 years, 207 per cent. of premiums Returned.

FOURTH BENEFIT.

Paid-up Policy.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$7,500
Tontine Period, 15 years	15,000
Tontine Period, 20 years	23,500

FIFTH BENEFIT.

Surrender of Policy and Purchase of Annuity for Life.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$286 20
Tontine Period, 15 years	699 50
Tontine Period, 20 years	1,450 00

Circulars giving extended information in regard to this plan of Insurance, with tables and examples of probable results under certain assumed data, can be obtained by application to the Home Office of the Company, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, or any of its Agents in the United States or Canada.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

BROKAW BROS.
OPEN AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Spring Novelties
IN
CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTH'S AND MEN'S
CLOTHING.
4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
LAFAYETTE-PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

AUCTION SALE OF
VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
ON LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE.
We will sell on the premises at public auction, in the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
ALL THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY
so peculiarly adapted to manufacturing purposes, embracing over ten acres, and known as
THE PATAPSCO CHEMICAL WORKS.
For further particulars see Baltimore *Sun*, *Gazette*, and *American* of March 25, 27, 29; April 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10.
P. H. SULLIVAN & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 6 South Charles-st.,
Baltimore, Md

EXHIBITION OF
SELOUS'
GRAND PICTURES
of
JERUSALEM.
Day and evening, at No. 161 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE HERring's champion fire-proof safe with double folding doors; as good as new. Call on JAS. YEREANCE, Receiver Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
East 14th-st., Union-square,
AND
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Also, a large and carefully-selected line of goods for
CUSTOM ORDERS.
All of the latest styles for Spring and Summer.
CLOTHING FOR BOYS.
A FINE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, UNDER-WEAR AND TRAVELING OUTFITS

LOBDELL,
TINSLEY & CO.,
1,180 BROADWAY, COR. 28TH-ST.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
FINE CLOTHING,
Ready-made and to Order.
NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, AND NEW COLORS.

BEEBES RANGES
NEVER FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
$60 NET
For No. 1 best Family size, including Water-back and setting.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

VANILLA.—VANILLA BEANS, PRIME Mexican, constantly in stock and for sale in quantities to suit. TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
BONBONNIERES AND OEUFS DE PAQUES,
FOR
EASTER.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 74 EAST 9TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY,
Have on hand a large assortment of new and elegant designs of BRONZE, GILT and GLASS CHANDELIERS, which they offer to the public at reduced prices.
CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE IMMENSE STOCK, both of goods in the piece and the same made up for immediate wear, embraces all the most desirable styles and fabrics manufactured, in qualities and colorings adapted to the requirements of all.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $30.

SUITS for business, for dress, for working, for traveling. Every novelty of style, and texture of material.

BOYS' SUITS for home, for school, for dress, for work, for play. All the favorite designs, and most fashionable materials.

SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $15.
SUITS, $20.
SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $50.

BOYS' SUITS, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20.
BOYS' SUITS, $25.

ORDERS BY MAIL
ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

FREE ON APPLICATION.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, samples of goods, price list, and fashion sheet, SENT FREE on application.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers.
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PARLOR FURNITURE,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

Burnett's Cocoaine
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAIR DRESSING in the World.

Remarkable Case.

Burnett's Cocoaine.—We had heard a great deal in reference to this article as a restorator, renovator and beautifier of the human hair, but were disposed at first to consider many of these statements exaggerated. A friend of ours who had lately been so ill as to have his head shaved, was induced at our suggestion to give it a trial. The result is, that in a week a very perceptible difference can be seen in the growth of the patient's hair. He assures us that he is thoroughly convinced of its beneficial effect from his own experience, and is fully determined to continue its use.—*Westmoreland Times, N. B.*

Probably no article for the hair ever invented so justly deserves celebrity as Burnett's Cocoaine.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy or Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
Burnett's Cocoaine
One Dollar a Half-Pint Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
27 Central Street, Boston,
And Sold Everywhere.

Burnett & Co's Standard Preparations, Such as Cocoaine for the Hair, Florimel for the Handkerchief, Kalliston for removing impurities of the skin, Oriental Tooth-Wash and Cologne Water, are to be found on every toilet table in the land; while their perfectly pure and highly concentrated Standard Flavoring Extracts are exclusively used by all economical and tasty housewives, as they are free from the poisonous qualities of common fruit-flavors. Messrs. Burnett & Co. have issued, gratuitously, a neat little brochure entitled "Burnett's Floral Hand-book and Ladies' Calendar," containing a complete vocabulary of the language of flowers, and lists of Burnett's preparations. Our readers should call for it —*N. Y. Mercury.*

BURNETT'S
(THE BEST)
Flavoring Extracts.